

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,777

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4-5, 1978

Egypt, Israel Hint at Treaty Within Week

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP) — Egyptian and Israeli peace negotiators today returned home for consultations amid reports that a draft treaty may be concluded within a week.

Earlier, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance gave a strongly optimistic assessment of the status of the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks, reporting that negotiators are making "steady progress" toward agreement with "almost all the substantive issues" resolved.

Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman flew home to report to the Cabinet and indicated that this might be the last time an Israeli negotiator would have to return to ask for Cabinet authorization. He expressed optimism that the treaty could be completed in a week or two.

Egypt's acting foreign minister, Boutros Ghali, and Ambassador Uzama Baz left for Cairo for "a few days of consultations" with President Anwar Sadat. An Egyptian official said that a formal signing of the peace treaty will take place "sooner than you think."

24 Round of Talks

During a news conference, Mr. Vance said that the discussions were now centered on how to initiate a second round of talks which would include Jordan and the Palestinians.

He also confirmed that he and Prime Minister Menachem Begin had discussed U.S. aid in the form of a loan, to finance Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai but added that the \$10 billion amount mentioned by an Israeli official "is nowhere near the real figure."

Sources said that the amount discussed was closer to \$3.75 billion in low-interest 25-year loan.

The encouraging report on the Egyptian-Israeli talks, now entering

their fourth week, gave added strength to speculation that a treaty between two nations could be completed within 10 days. Though Mr. Vance cautioned that some sensitive issues still remained, it was still the most optimistic public statement on the negotiations made in recent weeks by a high-ranking U.S. official.

Linkage Sidestepped

What had been the major obstacle, the linkage between the Egyptian treaty and a general Mideast settlement, apparently has been sidestepped, and, according to sources, is only mentioned in the most general terms in the preamble of the treaty itself.

"Steady progress has been made on the text of the treaty," Mr. Vance said. "We have resolved almost all the substantive issues. It is now a matter of drafting the annexes." These include the timetable for Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai and U.S. aid to Israel.

Sources said that Israel yesterday had accepted an Egyptian solution for one of the last disputes on the treaty language concerning rules for diplomatic relations. No details on the compromise were available.

Asked about his talk with Mr. Begin yesterday, Mr. Vance characterized it as "a good meeting" that dealt mainly with broadening the negotiations under the Camp David framework.

That outline for Mideast peace, drawn up by President Carter, Mr. Begin and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, provided for four-party negotiations involving Israel, Egypt, Jordan and the Palestinians to resolve issues regarding the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and other points.

In Touch With Hussein

Mr. Vance said that the United States has been in "regular touch" with King Hussein of Jordan, adding that "there has been increasing interest shown in the negotiations. There is a real possibility that we'll find more and more [interest]."

However, the secretary was not particularly hopeful that Jordan would join in the negotiations soon. He did say that civil autonomy for Gaza and West Bank Palestinians could still be implemented by Israel and Egypt without Jordanian participation.

Mr. Weizman disclosed that Egypt and Israel had agreed to phase out the three surveillance stations in the Sinai. The stations, one operated by the United States, one by Egypt and one by Israel for the last three years, are within a few miles of each other in the center of the UN buffer zone.

In Cairo, Egypt's semi-official Al-Ahram newspaper reported today that the negotiators had resolved the "linkage" issue by agreeing to handle it either in a document attached to the treaty or in an exchange of letters.

While the press conference was primarily focused on the Mideast, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Cornelius Mulder



Eschel Rhodius

S. Africa Names Special Panel To Probe Alleged Corruption

By John F. Burns

PRETORIA, South Africa, Nov. 3 (AP) — The South African government today named a special panel to probe alleged corruption in the country.

The panel, headed by Judge Anton Mostert, will investigate the alleged corruption in the country. The panel will also investigate the alleged corruption in the country.

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his probe of foreign-exchange violations.

The judge said he made his decision because the public interest was paramount in the affair.

"The evidence given before me and other information at my disposal shows the improper application of taxpayers' money running into millions of rands," he told the press conference at which he released the documents. "Moreover, there are indications from the same

sources of corruption, in the wider sense of the word, relating to public funds."

The documents included the testimony of a fertilizer magnate, Louis Luyt, who established the Citizen in 1976. Mr. Luyt told the judge that the government first approached him in 1975 with a proposal that he and other businessmen, using \$6.9 million of taxpayers' money, make a bid for the



Judge Anton Mostert

Despite Slow Negotiations

Vance Reiterates Hopes For SALT Pact This Year

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP) — Negotiations with the Soviet Union on a treaty to limit strategic nuclear weapons are moving slowly, but the Carter administration has not given up hope of completing the accord by the end of the year, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said today.

Since an agreement "affects the most fundamental interests of the two countries, it's fitting and appropriate we proceed carefully and methodically," Mr. Vance said at a news conference.

Mr. Vance described the negotiations with the Russians as "difficult." He said that both sides naturally were seeking an agreement that protected their vital interests.

Mr. Vance's comments came against a backdrop of reports that with four major issues unresolved, the administration was losing hope of completing the treaty before the end of the year.

Without being specific, Mr. Vance said that there was "a handful of issues" still unsettled. But, he said: "We hope in the near future to be able to solve those issues as well."

On prospects for an accord this year, he said: "I believe it is still possible it will be done this year, but I don't want to predict it now."

The four remaining issues, it is understood, are the same issues that Mr. Vance took up with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in the Kremlin last month without much headway, despite claims by both sides that the gap

between them had been narrowed.

As a result, prospects for completing the treaty to limit long-range bombers, land-based missile systems and submarine-launched missiles are rated no better than 50-50.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

\$8.7 Million Alleged

U.S. Charges ITT Paid Bribes Abroad

By Harry F. Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP) — The government has accused the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. of paying millions of dollars in bribes abroad, and it is demanding fines of \$100,000 a day until ITT surrenders subpoenaed documents.

The Securities and Exchange Commission complaint also asks the appointment of new directors to the firm's board and a special master to investigate the giant conglomerate.

The complaint, filed in May but unsealed only yesterday, charges that "illegal, improper, corrupt and questionable" payments went to foreign government officials and employees of commercial customers to obtain business for ITT and to influence improperly governmental action.

It alleged that \$8.7 million in payments were made in Indonesia, Iran, the Philippines, Algeria, Nigeria, Mexico, Italy, Turkey and Chile among numerous countries.

The payments relate to contracts and transactions totaling hundreds of millions of dollars which involve business operations of major subsidiaries of ITT, including its subsidiaries in Belgium and West Germany, the complaint said. The charges cover the years 1970 through 1975, when Harold Geneen was chairman of ITT. He left ITT at the end of last year.

In a similar case, the Justice Department in May sought a grand jury indictment against Lockheed Corp. for making secret payoffs abroad. According to a company report filed last year with the SEC, Lockheed spent almost \$38 million for bribes and payoffs to help sell its aircraft in foreign countries.

ITT had fought release of the charges on grounds that they identify the nine specific countries and detail the alleged transactions. The Supreme Court on Monday refused to consider ITT's plea. U.S. District Judge George Hart then ordered the unsealing after listening to renewed arguments.

In a statement Monday, ITT insisted most of the payments were consistent with the laws of their jurisdictions, but may have been applied in a manner contrary to current corporate policies. It said the questioned practices were stopped two years ago.

The statement called the amount involved immaterial since it represents two-hundredths of 1 percent of sales of \$50 billion during the period in question.

After Judge Hart's action, ITT said it would not go beyond the Monday statement.

The government asked for a court order directing ITT to produce documents of four subsidiaries in West Germany, Belgium, Spain and Switzerland and filing ITT less than \$100,000 a day for each day that it fails to produce all documents.

It also asked a final judgment appointing new directors to ITT's board who have had no prior affiliation, association or financial dealings with ITT. It was not clear whether that meant replacement of the entire board.



Harold Geneen

former head of ITT

The names of the recipients of the illegal payments were dropped from the complaint months ago.

The improprieties were concealed through false and fictitious entries made on the books of ITT and its subsidiaries and affiliates in Belgium and West Germany, the SEC charged.

The SEC complaint alleges:

- That ITT tolerated questionable

able transactions apparently totaling more than \$6 million by the principals of an Italian company bought by ITT.

That certain ITT subsidiaries used a Liechtenstein entity owned by ITT "for the purpose of evading the currency control and income tax laws of Italy and possibly other countries."

That, as previously indicated, ITT turned over at least \$400,000 to opponents of former Chilean President Salvador Allende, who was overthrown in a military coup in 1973.

The complaint identifies incriminated subsidiaries as Standard Elektrik Lorenz Ag of West Germany, Bell Telephone Manufacturing Co. of Belgium and ITT Standard S.A. of Switzerland — the three subsidiaries linked by the SEC to the Chilean political payments — plus Standard Electrica S.A. of Spain.

In describing ITT's \$400,000 of alleged Chilean political payments, the SEC charged that senior officials at ITT world headquarters in New York directed Bell Telephone Manufacturing of Belgium, Standard Elektrik Lorenz of West Germany and ITT Standard of Switzerland to provide the funds. The money went "to certain bank accounts controlled by Chilean political interests that were opposed to" the Allende presidency, the complaint states.

As Signal to Peking

U.S. Military on Taiwan Reduced by Half in 1978

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Nov. 3 (WP) — In a sign of its continued interest in normalization of relations with Peking, the Carter administration has reduced the number of U.S. military personnel on Taiwan to 750, about half the size of the U.S. force there a year ago.

Although the administration has not yet announced any decision to cut all formal ties with Taiwan, as demanded by Peking, the steady military reduction this year marks a significant change from policy last year, when troop levels were kept roughly stable.

LT. Cmdr. Paul Hanley, spokesman for the U.S. Taiwan Defense Command, said that he could not predict at what rate the reductions would continue, but added that he stood by his earlier statement that "right now, all the future holds is continued reduction."

Deflate Rumors

U.S. officials in recent days have sought to deflate rumors that the United States plans to cut all ties with Taiwan and extend full diplomatic relations to China early next year.

Several U.S. senators have indicated they are opposed to ending the U.S. mutual security treaty with Taiwan and have insisted that Mr. Carter consult with them before taking that step. Peking has insisted that the treaty must be denounced.

Harvey Feldman, head of the State Department's Taiwan desk, was quoted yesterday as denying reports that he had predicted a full break with Taiwan by the end of Mr. Carter's first term.

"I said it was only the president's hope. It is not a deadline. It was a goal, and whether it [normalization] can be completed or not remains to be seen," Taiwan's Central News Agency quoted Mr. Feldman saying.

Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiang-ping was also reported yesterday as predicting only gradual progress toward full diplomatic relations with the United States. Japan's Kyodo news agency said that Mr. Teng told Japanese journalists in Peking that the "Taiwan lobby" in Washington was a problem and that Peking would not hurry in negotiating normalization.

Both China and the United States have sought to increase exchanges and make progress on other issues while leaving aside the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Dollar Higher In Thin Trade

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP) — The dollar edged higher today against the main trading currencies and gold retreated, but foreign-exchange market conditions remained unsettled and volume light in the wake of the U.S. support package.

The market is expected to remain very nervous next week and rate movements could be volatile.

See Page 9 for details.

As Iran Protests Continue

Shah Said to Agree to Opposition Talks

TEHRAN, Nov. 3 (AP) — Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi is reported to have agreed to meet with a chief opposition leader to try to find a peaceful solution to the mounting political crisis in Iran.

Police and anti-shah demonstrators battled anew in the provincial city of Babol, and a teen-age protester was reported killed, government radio said today.

Former Premier Ali Amini said yesterday that the shah was ready to meet with Karim Sanjabi, head of the National Front, to discuss the situation. This is being viewed here as a major concession by the monarch, who usually calls only on his hand-picked advisers in times of crisis.

Mr. Sanjabi conferred this week in Paris with exiled Iranian Muslim leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, apparently to coordinate their efforts in gaining significant political concessions from the shah. Though exiled by the shah 16 years ago, Mr. Khomeini, head of Iran's

dominant Shiite Muslim sect, still exerts considerable influence in Iran and has helped to foster the current wave of dissent.

Support unclear

Mr. Sanjabi's National Front encompasses political groups ranging from conservative to leftist, but not the outlawed Communist Party. It is not clear, however, just how much popular support the National Front has.

It was not known when the shah would meet with Mr. Sanjabi, who was believed to be still out of the country today.

The broadcast said that demonstrators in Babol, 200 miles northeast of here, set fires throughout the city and that police opened fire to disperse them, killing a youth and wounding another.

An apparently peaceful demonstration, led by Muslim clergymen, was reported in Ahwaz, at the heart of southern Iran's oil-producing region.

Elsewhere, Iran's national news agency reported that a fire of unknown origin caused \$5 million in damage to the offices of the Los Angeles-based Fluor Construction Co. in Iran's strike-troubled oil refinery region. Fluor is building a refinery near Ahwaz, 500 miles southwest of here, and U.S. personnel put the fire out after four hours yesterday.

A strike by most of Iran's 37,000 refinery workers began Tuesday and has cut oil exports, the mainstay of Iran's economy, by 60 percent.

Months of Riots

This country has been wracked by months of riots, demonstrations and strikes, mostly by orthodox Muslims opposed to the shah's efforts to Westernize this traditional Islamic society, but also including political dissidents demanding democratic reform of his authoritarian government.

Some of the striking oil workers were reported returning to their jobs, meanwhile, and officials said that production likely would increase by the weekend.

Oil experts have been quoted as saying that Saudi Arabia will increase its exports to cover those lost by the Iranian strike and that no serious shortage in the West will result. The United States normally (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Eases Stand On NATO Ally Arms to China

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today said that NATO members who are considering arms sales to China must decide for themselves whether to make the sales.

China has been discussing with France, West Germany, and Britain about possible weapons sales. It reportedly is close to an agreement with France for a major purchase of antitank weapons.

Mr. Vance said that U.S. policy remains opposed to sales from the United States to China or to the Soviet Union. But his statement said that other nations are free to decide for themselves as a departure from past U.S. formalities.

Before 1972, the United States opposed arms sales from the West to China. Since then, the United States has said that it would consider what weapons were being sold before it decided whether to oppose the sale.

To Offset an Israeli-Egyptian Accord

Arabs Agree to Form \$11 Billion Fund

BAGHDAD, Iraq, Nov. 3 (AP) — Arab leaders have agreed to spend \$11 billion to offset the loss of Egypt in their struggle against Israel if President Anwar Sadat signs a separate peace with the Jewish state, sources at the summit talks here reported today.

The money, some of which is to bolster the eastern front against Israel, would be allocated over a period of five years, the sources said. This would amount to \$2.2 billion a year, considerably less than the \$9 billion annual fund proposed by Iraq.

The fund, agreed upon at last night's opening session of the ninth Arab summit conference, was based on a revised proposal by Kuwait, which was known to balk at the expensive Iraqi suggestion.

The sources said \$1.7 billion of the \$11 billion was allocated for Lebanon to restore security and launch a reconstruction program.

Rightist Christian leaders in Lebanon were not likely to welcome the Arab largesse because of fears that the Lebanese conflict will be "Arabized" and the country turned into a confrontation state with Israel.

Sources reported that the greatest stumbling block at the summit was the leaders of 20 Arab states, with the exception of Egypt — is the disagreement between radical and conservative Arabs on whether to isolate Mr. Sadat or try to lure him back into the fold

with promises of vast aid to ease his country's economic plight.

Iraq has proposed spending up to \$5 billion a year to bolster Egypt's economy, if Mr. Sadat abandons his peace offensive, but it appears from the decreased amount of money approved that this idea has been discarded.

Arab sources pointed to the diminished amount of the fund as a sign of the split on how to confront the impending Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

"What is \$2 billion a year from a group that earns more than \$90 billion in oil revenues," a Palestinian observer said.

The failure to take a strong united stand against the Camp David accord was cited as the reason that Libya's headline leader, Col. Muammar Qaddafi, refused to attend the summit. "He could see the handwriting after the foreign ministers' met," an Arab journalist suggested.

Soviet Term Reported

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 3 (UPI) — A Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that the Soviet Union had sentenced Laimonis Neidre, 54, a Swedish citizen of Latvian origin, to 10 years hard labor for "systematically collecting and disseminating top secret military information" from 1969 to 1978.

Information from the summit was extremely scarce, since Iraqi authorities, worried about security, kept the world press confined to a center without access to any of the delegates.

No Indication

Besides the allocation for Lebanon, there was no indication that the Arab leaders had yet agreed on how to spend the money on the confrontation and how much each state would contribute. But Iraq, which has just patched up a feud with rival Syria, is determined to strengthen the Syrian-Jordanian fronts with Israel.

Iraq had up to now appeared as the most obstinate of the so-called Rejectionist states, refusing any peaceful settlement with Israel. Today, however, it seemed to be trying to assume the role of unifier, seeking at least a minimum agreement to oppose the Egyptian-Israeli peace moves.

Observers here believe that Iraq has emerged from its isolation in the Arab camp after the Camp David accord confirmed its original warnings that Egypt planned to sign a separate peace with Israel, despite earlier disclaimers from Cairo.

"Iraq and Syria have looked good all along on this and have gained new authority with the moderates who were holding out hope that Sadat could do something for them," an analyst said.

The Gulag Archipelago: A "privileged" Soviet Jew recalls his eight years in a concentration camp in an interview in Tel Aviv with Leopold Unger.

Norway: A nation flushed with oil from the North Sea may run the risk of drowning in its own riches.

Space and the Military: The next world war, if it ever comes, will probably be fought in space as well as on earth. A report on superpower thinking on both sides of the globe.

As Tension Rises Between Hanoi and Peking

Soviet and Vietnamese Leaders Sign Friendship Pact

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (AP) — The leaders of the Soviet Union and Vietnam signed the first treaty of friendship and cooperation between their nations today against a backdrop of heightening tension between the Vietnamese and Chinese.

The pact was the outcome of two days of talks between the visiting Vietnamese Communist Party chief, Le Duan, and Premier Pham Van Dong, and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Premier Alexei Kosygin.

All signed the treaty in a tele-

vised ceremony at the Kremlin and afterward embraced and congratulated each other and toasted each other with champagne.

The contents of the treaty were not immediately disclosed. Separate pacts also were signed covering economic, scientific and cultural cooperation between the two nations.

A Soviet television announcer described the economic agreements as particularly important because Vietnam, which earlier this year joined the Soviet-led Comecon economic alliance, is launching its first

five-year plan for socialist development. One of the economic agreements calls for Soviet help in building a railroad between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, a bridge across the Red River and agricultural projects throughout Vietnam.

Resolve for Peace

It was believed that Vietnam's troubles with China were discussed, although Soviet commentators did not mention them specifically. Tass said that the two sides "expressed a firm resolve to promote" the

strengthening of peace and security in Asia and the world.

Relations between Hanoi and Peking have deteriorated sharply this year as a reported 160,000 Chinese residents of Vietnam fled to China, charging persecution by Vietnamese authorities. The two countries are also at odds over Vietnam's border war with Cambodia, China's ally, and over Vietnam's growing ties with Moscow.

Western observers of the Indo-China situation wonder how far the Russians would go to help Vietnam if the hostility with China contin-

ues to escalate. Hanoi reported yesterday that many Vietnamese soldiers were killed by Chinese troops who struck across the border Wednesday in the latest of a series of frontier incidents.

Tass said that the talks between the Soviet and Vietnamese leaders were conducted in an atmosphere of "fraternal friendship and complete community of views."

Chinese Repulsion Reported

BANGKOK, Nov. 3 (UPI) — Vietnam said today that it repulsed Chinese invaders from its frontier area and that it would continue to go in learning how to deal with the bodies of six Chinese soldiers killed in the first major border battle between the two Communist countries in 200 years.

In an official protest over the clash, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said that thousands of Chinese troops poured into the battle area 132 miles north of Hanoi, where "many" Vietnamese militiamen were also killed.

Vietnam earlier charged that China dispatched 100,000 troops to the Cambodian border area as a springboard to fight Vietnam.

China has not reported the incident and Chinese spokesmen in Peking said that the government had no comment on the Vietnamese reports.

Radio Hanoi, monitored here, said: "The clash caused by the Chinese armed force on Vietnamese territory not only caused casualties to the Vietnamese side, but also caused casualties to its own side, leaving the bodies of six people belonging to the Chinese armed forces on Vietnamese territory."

The broadcast did not give figures on Vietnamese losses. A Vietnamese Foreign Ministry protest statement said that the Chinese were "authorized to come to collect the bodies to be handed over at the border."

Vietnam also said that China had 100,000 troops in Cambodia and was pouring "aircraft, tanks, cannons, troops and advisers into Cambodia to prepare new adventures against Vietnam."

Vietnam has been fighting Cambodia off and on for months and Cambodian Communist leaders are said to have been putting down an insurgency.

Chinese officials have denied that they have troops in Cambodia but have admitted to sending military equipment to the Phnom Penh government.

Cambodian and Chinese spokesmen have claimed that Soviet advisers have fought alongside the Vietnamese in heavy battles in the Vietnam-Cambodia war, a claim denied by Moscow and Hanoi.

Vietnam Drops Demand

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said today that Vietnam has dropped its demands for U.S. reparations, an issue which has so far prevented the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States.

However, speaking at a news conference, Mr. Vance declined to predict when Washington and Hanoi would be ready to establish formal ties and exchange ambassadors.

"I would interpret from what they have been saying that they had dropped that condition," Mr. Vance told reporters when asked about Vietnam's request for U.S. aid to rebuild the country.

Mr. Vance said that as a result of UN talks, "the position of Vietnam is now somewhat clarified... but, no, I cannot predict when normalization will take place."

Star-Spangled Victory

So far the only press victories have been achieved by Americans. U.S. television newsmen refused to comply with demands that their sensitive electronic videotape cameras be turned in for security checks the day before, then hours before, the opening session of the heads of state meeting last night. Surprised, security officials backed down.

European television crews using

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REMEMBERING THE RAMA — Students pay respects to the former King Chulalongkorn (Rama V) at the Royal Plaza in Bangkok on a recent anniversary of his death. King Chulalongkorn, who reigned from 1868 to 1910, is remembered primarily for reforming the administration, modernizing the kingdom, ending the feudal system and abolishing slavery.

At Arab Summit Talks

Iraq Has Prussian Touch With Press

BAGHDAD, Nov. 3 (WP) — Iraq may have emerged from its long, self-imposed isolation in Arab-world politics, but it has far to go in learning how to deal with the foreign press covering the Baghdad conference.

A Midwest variant of Prussian organization — perhaps influenced by the regime's East German police advisers — rigidly dictates what hundreds of journalists can — or rather cannot — cover.

Basically, any meaningful access to the conference site at the presidential palace — or to its major participants — is taboo. So, too, are normally acceptable practices such as photographing or filming even such innocent happenings as the arrival of heads of state at Baghdad Airport.

Illustrative of the Iraqi security's fears that the press might actually meet useful sources was the adventure of two Arab journalists whose taxi strayed on the way to the press center. They were detained for an hour, not because they were in a sensitive military zone, but because they unknowingly had approached the secret location of the conference delegates' villas.

Time Local Variety

Still very much honored is the time-tested tradition of dealing with hundreds of foreign journalists as if they were the tame local variety.

Just being here should suffice, the implicit official message seems to be, especially since the government provides — indeed enforces — free housing and free telecommunications for the visitors.

Perhaps as an object lesson, the Iraqi authorities are believed to have vetoed only one journalist's visa request — that of Briton David Hirst, the outspoken veteran Middle East correspondent of the Guardian.

Journalists, parked out in a hotel school hostelry in the middle of the desert, have been churlish enough to complain about the lack of laundry service and the fact that few taxi drivers seem to know where the place is.

After all, they are provided with breakfast at meals and on one evening with Iraqi belly dancers and with British strip-teasers who peeped to the buff.

Star-Spangled Victory

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U.S. Military on Taiwan

Reduced by Half in 1978

(Continued from Page 1)

Taiwan problem for the time being. Two U.S. Cabinet members, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger and Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland, are visiting China this month.

An agreement for more than 500 Chinese to study in the United States next year has been reached. Peking is negotiating to buy a communications satellite from the United States, although a State Department spokesman denied this week that a deal had been made.

There has, so far, been no administration confirmation of reports that Mr. Carter has vetoed a proposed sale of Northrop F-5G fighters to Taiwan. Washington has reportedly offered to sell more of the less versatile F-5E fighters to Taiwan, but balked at letting the advanced technology of the F-5G out of the country.

U.S. military specialists say that Taiwan is capable of defending itself against attack by the present ill-equipped Chinese Army. But could be hurt by a naval blockade and it wants access to U.S. spars parts, which Peking seems to want to prohibit in any normalization agreement. Taiwan, with a population of 17 million, has about 500,000 active duty troops and much larger ready reserve.

There are no longer any U.S. combat soldiers on the island. In 1972, when the United States agreed to reduce and eventually withdraw all troops from Taiwan about 10,000 U.S. military personnel were stationed there. The current figure of 750 includes both informed service personnel and Defense Department civilians and a breakdown of the two groups is available, Cmdr. Hanley said.

At the current rate of withdrawal, the number would decline to about 600 by the end of this year and all military personnel would be gone by the end of next year. U.S. officials have declined to predict, however, how fast the withdrawal will actually proceed or what eventually happen to the vast State Department and other civilian U.S. government personnel stationed on Taiwan.

Shah, Foe

May Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

buys about 900,000 barrels of crude a day from Iran.

The strike is one of many across Iran called to demand higher wages and political reforms, including freedom for political prisoners. On Wednesday, the government promised to free all political prisoners on Dec. 10, except those charged with violent acts, and to soon abolish special military tribunals. Protesters also are calling for an end to martial law, which is in effect in 12 cities, including Tehran.

Yesterday, another leading National Front member, Darius Forouhar, called for a national referendum to determine whether to change the political structure of Iran.

"The country is facing a crisis because justification for the present ruling system is diminished," he said. The Shah holds absolute power in Iran.

Khomeni Unyielding

PARIS, Nov. 3 (WP) — Mr. Khomeni said today that he will appeal from his movement anyone who negotiates with the Shah.

"The Shah and his dynasty must go," Mr. Khomeni told the Paris-based station Radio Luxembourg.

Mr. Khomeni hinted that if the Shah does not abdicate, he will give his followers orders to take up arms.

"Until now," he said, "I have not given my accord to start a civil war, but that could change."

Mr. Khomeni said that the Shah's attempts to start a dialogue with his opposition came "too late."

Red Brigades

Strike in Genoa

GENOA, Nov. 3 (AP) — Members of the Red Brigades set after the cars of two prison guards and a police officer here early today, police said.

Meanwhile, the same organization, which kidnapped and killed former premier Aldo Moro earlier this year, claimed responsibility in Rome for an attack on a police car two weeks ago in which a policeman was wounded.

The Rome action was claimed by the Red Brigades in leaflets left in the city streets. The Genoa attack was claimed in a call to a local newspaper.

Norwegian Minister

Confers in Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Nov. 3 (Reuters) — Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund today met Tanzanian ministers, a South African black nationalist leader and the chief executive of the Organization of African Unity Liberation Committee.

The Norwegian minister, who arrived here yesterday, will also visit Zambia and Mozambique and has said that the main reason for his trip was to be briefed on the southern African situation.

Chinese Aide to Britain

TOKYO, Nov. 3 (AP) — Chinese Deputy Premier Wang Chen left Peking today for a visit to Britain, the Chinese news agency reported.

S. Africa to Probe Corruption Charges

(Continued from Page 1)

South African Associated Newspapers Ltd., the group that owns the Rand Daily Mail.

Mr. Luyt said that the venture was first put to him by Gen. Hendrik van den Bergh, head of the Bureau for State Security, and Eschel Rhodde, secretary for information. Among the businessmen who were to have participated in the takeover, Mr. Luyt named the German publishing magnate, Axel Springer, and John McGoff, a Michigan-based entrepreneur with close ties to the Pretoria government.

Widely Read Paper

After the newspaper group rejected the bid, Mr. Luyt said last night that the government pressed ahead with a plan to establish a new paper in Johannesburg, the Citizen, and loaned him \$13.8 million, channeled through a business front in Switzerland, for the scheme. The Citizen, an English-language tabloid that rivals the Rand Daily Mail, has built up a circulation of about 70,000, making it one of the most widely read newspapers in the country.

Another document released by Judge Mostert is a contract, marked "top secret," that set out the terms of the deal between Mr. Luyt and the government. The contract included a stipulation that the paper follow an editorial charter dictated by the government. In practice, the paper has served as a mouthpiece for the authorities, giving staunch support to official racial policies.

Corroborating Mr. Luyt's testimony was the evidence of a Pretoria lawyer, Piet Van Rooyen, who became a director of a company al-

legedly used by Mr. Rhodde to channel some of the funds involved. Mr. Van Rooyen told the judge that he had counseled Mr. McGoff not to purchase the Citizen from Mr. Luyt when Mr. Rhodde proposed a takeover last year.

Mr. Van Rooyen also said that he had acquainted Mr. Vorster with the activities of Mr. Rhodde and other officials. He said that Mr. Vorster seemed to be very shocked

about the Citizen affair and assured him that "this whole cat's nest" would be cleaned out after the 1977 general election.

According to the lawyer's account, Mr. Vorster later balked at suggestions that he fire Mr. Rhodde and remove his minister, Cornelius Mulder, from the information portfolio. Several months later, after the initial newspaper revelations, Mr. Rhodde resigned and Mr. Mulder lost the information portfolio. Shortly afterwards, the Information Department itself was disbanded.

McGoff's Denial

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (WP) — Mr. McGoff denied last night that he had ever considered becoming an owner of The Citizen. He also denied that he had ever offered to help take over the Rand Daily Mail and said he had never met Mr. Springer.

Muzorewa Bars Reason to Delay Power Transfer

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 3 (UPI) — A black member of Rhodesia's interim government today challenged Prime Minister Ian Smith's view that the Dec. 31 deadline for a transfer of power to majority rule cannot be met.

"I'm not aware of what could be the cause for delay," Bishop Abel Muzorewa said on his return from a trip to the United States and Europe.

Mr. Smith has said that the target date is unlikely to be met because a majority rule constitution has yet to be completed.

The prime minister is committed to holding a referendum to allow the white minority to accept or reject the future constitution once it is drafted. After that, Rhodesia is to hold its first universal suffrage election to decide which black leader takes over Jan. 1.

White government officials say that the elections cannot be held because of the increased fighting by the black guerrillas of the Patriotic Front, which rejected the accord.

But Bishop Muzorewa said: "We are on course and there is nothing serious to stop elections."

A-Power Stalled By Inefficiency, UN Body Told

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 3 (AP) — The head of the International Atomic Energy Agency contended yesterday in the UN General Assembly that bureaucratic inefficiency is holding back nuclear power, and urged governments to push ahead with nuclear power development.

Sigvard Eklund, a Swede whose UN-affiliated agency has headquarters in Vienna, told the assembly that, despite all the facts and logic, opponents of nuclear power still maintain irrationally that it leads to proliferation of nuclear weapons.

To support his argument, he noted that the growth of nuclear power from five megawatts in 1954 to 106,000 megawatts at the end of last year occurred without anywhere near a corresponding spread of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Eklund said that despite economic, safety and environmental advantages of nuclear power proved by more than 20 years of operation, the complexity of the regulatory and jurisdictional procedures that nuclear projects must contend with have doubled the time needed to complete atomic power plants from six to 12 years.

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House Subcommittee Reports More Secret Korea Donations

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI) — A House subcommittee has reported that U.S. companies secretly contributed \$2.5 million — more than twice as much as previously disclosed — to the election campaign of President Park Chung Hee of South Korea in 1971.

The largest of the newly reported political payments was \$4 million

that the Caltex Petroleum Corp. made available to its Korean partner, which passed the funds to the ruling Democratic Republican Party in Seoul, according to the House subcommittee. The payment was noted by the House Subcommittee on International Organizations in the final report of its 18-month investigation into U.S.-South Korean dealings.

In New York, a spokesman for

Caltex, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. of California and Texaco Inc., said that the company had not seen the report by the subcommittee and thus had no immediate comment.

In addition, \$1.5 million in previously unreported political contributions came from three other companies, which the subcommittee did not identify.

The subcommittee, headed by Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., also reported the \$3 million contribution from Gulf Oil that received widespread publicity when it was disclosed by a Senate committee in 1975.

Extensive Description

Beyond those political payments, the subcommittee's report described, perhaps more extensively than anywhere else, the allegedly corrupt connections between many U.S. businesses and their Korean counterparts.

In its investigation, the subcommittee sent questionnaires to 135 U.S. corporations doing business with South Korea and received 110 replies. Of those, the report said, 48 "appeared to have had economic or political problems in connection with their business in Korea." The report said that companies reported instances of stock manipulation, questionable cancellation of contracts, embezzlement by a joint venture partner and requests for political payments.

In the case of Caltex, the subcommittee report said that the company's Korean joint venture, Honam Oil, relayed a request from the Korean ruling party in 1970 for a \$1 million contribution. Caltex headquarters in New York refused to comply, according to the report, but Honam made the contribution anyway without objection from Caltex.

Swiss Account

In early 1971 the Korean ruling party requested another \$1 million, which Honam borrowed from Caltex and deposited in a Swiss bank account. Honam repaid the loan by later giving Caltex a discount on fuel oil purchased by Caltex, the report said.

In addition Honam negotiated two contracts with Caltex requiring Caltex to make lump-sum "prepaid crude brokerage fee" payments totaling \$8 million to a Swiss bank account. The subcommittee said that "there is a very real possibility" that part of the \$8 million went to South Korea's ruling party.

According to the report, Douglas Aircraft said that it had paid more than \$70,000 to two Korean officials shortly before the 1967 election and believed that the funds had gone to the ruling party.

In another case, a U.S. company reported that it had paid off Korean tax officials to avoid heavy penalties for alleged infractions of the tax laws.

Haig Sees Danger From Soviet Navy

GENEVA, Nov. 3 (Reuters) — Soviet naval expansion has given the Kremlin the power to cut off Western supply lines of raw materials at any moment, North Atlantic Treaty Organization commander Alexander Haig said today.

He told the American International Council of Geneva that the Soviet Navy had grown in 10 years from a coastal defense force to establish itself on both sides of the African continent. This gave it the power "to interdict at any moment, the life lines of Western raw materials," he said.



Nguyen Ngoc Loan at his Virginia restaurant in 1976 photo.

For War Crime

Vietnamese Ex-General May Lose U.S. Residency

By Christopher Dickey

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI) — In the first of what may be several similar cases, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has initiated proceedings that could lead to the deportation of a former high South Vietnamese official living in the United States.

Apparently bowing to congressional and public pressures, the service has moved to rescind the permanent resident status of the former South Vietnamese brigadier general and chief of police, Nguyen Ngoc Loan, who was photographed killing a bound prisoner on a Saigon street during the Tet offensive of 1968.

The picture of Mr. Loan summarily executing a suspected Viet Cong with a pistol drew wide attention in the United States at the time. Since the end of the conflict, Mr. Loan has lived in Washington's Virginia suburbs as the proprietor of a small restaurant.

The immigration service now contends in a legal proceeding against Mr. Loan that he should have been tried in Vietnam for the execution, a war crime, and that his permanent resident status should be rescinded on grounds of "moral turpitude." Mr. Loan's lawyer has said that he will argue the Vietnamese general was acting legally, under the edicts of martial law, at the time of the killing.

Mr. Loan's presence in the United States has been frequently cited in the press and on Capitol Hill as the most conspicuous example of South Vietnamese officials who have been allowed to remain in the United States despite their alleged involvement with crimes under the Saigon regime.

Congressional Critics

The immigration service has been criticized by various members of Congress since 1975 for its apparent inability or unwillingness to act on such allegations. The legislators contend that these South Vietnamese officials, if guilty of the crimes, had no right under the Vietnamese refugee program to enter the United States or to remain in the country.

In 1975, Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., forwarded to the immigration service a list of such Vietnamese refugees published in New Times magazine. In reply, the immigration service said that several men named in the article, including former South Vietnamese Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky, had been "security cleared and released." Others were then under investigation, and nine, including Mr. Loan, had not been located as of August, 1975.

After Mr. Loan's residence in Fairfax County, Va., was reported in 1976, however, public and congressional pressures for action were renewed.

Rep. Holtzman questioned INS Commissioner Leonel Castillo about the matter during House immigration subcommittee hearings in May, 1977. She was assured by Mr. Castillo that specific cases would be re-examined.

Other Hearings

At subsequent hearings, Rep. Harold Sawyer, R-Mich., questioned immigration officials specifically about Mr. Loan. Rep. Sawyer said yesterday that he was told that Mr. Loan had not committed a crime under South Vietnamese law.

But Rep. Sawyer said he then requested the Library of Congress to research the issue. The results of the library's report — which concluded that summary executions of such nature were illegal under Vietnamese law at the time — were forwarded to the immigration service last spring.

Last summer, the immigration

U.S. Navy Jet Crashes

MANILA, Nov. 3 (UPI) — A U.S. Navy antisubmarine jet crashed on a mountain in the Philippines, killing all four crewmen aboard, a Navy spokesman said today.

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To Bar State Control in Third World

U.S. Offers to Help in Creating Media

PARIS, Nov. 3 (UPI) — Hoping to sidetrack a proposal for state control of the world's news media, the United States today offered journalism training and communications satellites to help Third World nations set up competitive news agencies of their own.

John Reinhardt, chief of the U.S. delegation to the five-week general conference of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization did not mention the controversial proposal in his speech to delegates at the 146-nation meeting. But at a press conference afterward, Mr. Reinhardt indicated that he believed that the proposal would be shelved.

"It will be difficult to draft something acceptable to all," he said. "I do not have in my pocket an alternative declaration and if there is no wide consensus, there would have to be further thinking."

The proposal in various forms already has been postponed in the general conferences of 1972, 1974 and 1976, largely because of the objections of Western countries to its endorsement of state supervision of the flow of the news.

Third World Agencies

Mr. Reinhardt said that the United States feels that the problem of news imbalance between rich and poor countries can be corrected by establishing Third World news agencies.

Asked if this would endanger the international news dominance of industrial nations, he said, "Our two large press associations [United Press International and the Associated Press] have stated that they would assist in work of these [journalism training] centers and in development of news agencies in the developing world."

Some former Vietnamese leaders have called the case against Mr. Loan bizarre. Former Vietnamese Vice President Ky, who runs a liquor store in Los Angeles, said yesterday that Mr. Loan was "just doing his job." If they think all the people involved in the war in Vietnam are criminals, that the war in Vietnam was a crime by itself, then why just persecute one poor guy? Why not prosecute everyone responsible, [U.S.] Gen. [William] Westmoreland, President [Nguyen Van] Thieu and Ky? We were fighting not only for Vietnam — but for you as well."

2 Are Indicted In Plot to Steal U.S. Submarine

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 3 (UPI) — A U.S. grand jury yesterday indicted Edward Mendonhall, 24, of Rochester, N.Y., and James Cosgrove, 26, of Geneva, N.Y., in a plot to steal the nuclear submarine Trepang from its berth in New London, Conn.

An FBI agent testified last month at preliminary hearings that the suspects, arrested Oct. 4 and accused of conspiracy against the United States, were seeking a buyer willing to pay \$150 million for the submarine.

The agent said that Mr. Cosgrove and Mr. Mendonhall showed an undercover FBI agent, Bruce Mow, detailed plans to recruit a 12-man crew to blow up the Trepang's tender as a diversion, board the Trepang, kill the crew and sail into the Atlantic, where the submarine would be sold.

Court-appointed attorneys for the pair contend that the men had no intention of carrying out the plot but instead planned to swindle \$300,000 in front money from Charles Rosene, a St. Louis heating and air conditioning contractor.

"We see no danger from competition," Mr. Reinhardt said. "Ours is a system of competition."

The U.S. delegate, in his speech, condemned state control of news. He said, "It is freedom of information."

Military Justice Overhaul Urged

By U.S. Agency

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI) — Basic organizational changes are needed in the military justice system to insure fair treatment for personnel, the General Accounting Office said in a report released yesterday.

The GAO said that Congress should revise the Uniform Code of Military Justice so that a commanding officer does not control all aspects of a military trial.

The commanding officer approves the trial of an accused individual and is required by law to administer the justice system on a base or within a command.

Commanders traditionally have appointed key participants in court proceedings, including defense and trial counsel, and often control funds for witnesses and military support staff and facilities.

The Navy and the Air Force have separated their defense counsel organizationally from the commanders. The Army is planning a similar arrangement and the Marine Corps is testing the separation. The GAO endorsed a separate organization to provide defense and trial counsel for all the services but it said that the proposal needs more study to determine its feasibility and costs.

N.Y. Times, Daily News Reach Pact With Drivers

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (UPI) — The New York Times and Daily News today announced a tentative contract agreement with the drivers' union and said again that they hoped to publish on Sunday even though settlements remain to be worked out with several more unions.

After more than 16 hours of negotiations, Douglas LaChance, president of the 3,100-member drivers' union, said: "The [union's] wage-scale committee has unanimously approved a contract."

He said that both sides had agreed on the major issue in the dispute: solvency for the drivers' financially troubled welfare fund.

Mr. LaChance said that the pact, which will run through 1981 and is retroactive to March, was "complicated and unique" and that it involved a new source of funding. He refused to give any further details.

The pact was to go to the union's executive board tonight. Upon the board's approval, the union would waive a ratification vote, Mr. LaChance said.

John Mortimer, senior vice president of The Times, said that the pact was "a contract we can live with."

Mr. Mortimer and Gregory Thornton, director of employee relations at the Daily News, both said that they were optimistic about publishing on Sunday.

"Whether we can do it in a time span for the Sunday editions is a tough border... but we'll go without sleep," Mr. Mortimer said.

Soviet Grain Record Set

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (Reuters) — Soviet farms have sold a record 55.88 million ton grain crop to the state this year, Tass announced.

tion and not its control by the state that is best calculated to promote attainment of economic and political rights."

The Soviet Union, supported by other Communist nations and some Third World countries, has attacked the freedom of the press on the grounds that it means nothing more than freedom to promote war, racism, violence and pornography.

But the Soviet Union and United States may find themselves on the same side on the revision of the world's broadcasting frequencies, the next issue the conference must tackle.

EEC Aid to Lebanese

BRUSSELS, Nov. 3 (AP) — The European Economic Community Commission announced today a grant of 400,000 European Units of Account (about \$524,000) to the International Red Cross and Catholic Relief Services to provide food and other necessities to persons made homeless by the Lebanese civil war.



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State Dept. Seeks to Cut Agents' Overtime Work

By Kathy Sawyer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (WP) — The State Department Office of Security paid \$1.3 million in overtime in 1976 to 238 this year while the number of agents has remained the same.

The number of dignitary-protection assignments has grown from 150 in 1976 to 238 this year while the number of agents has remained the same.

John Thomas, assistant secretary for administration at the State Department, disputed allegations that the level of protection has become inadequate. But, he said, "we are concerned about the long hours to the point that we have already started a review of the method of assignment" and the effects on the efficiency of agents.

But "I don't see any increase in staff coming," he said.

The Secret Service insists on using a much larger number of agents per assignment than the State Department provides, a source said.

On occasion, the source added, visiting heads of state have declined Secret Service protection because "they didn't want [so many] gun-liners, follow cars, platoons of troops and flashing lights. They wanted the [much smaller number of] agents the State Department provided, so we gave it."

A Secret Service spokesman confirmed that there have been "a number of declines" from various dignitaries, but added, "They didn't give reasons."

Other complaints from State Department sources centered on a duplication of functions by their own office and the Secret Service. While the Secret Service guards heads of state, the State Department may be covering their wives and children in the same place, each from separate command posts, for example.

U.S. Lessens Public's Pile Of Paperwork

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)

Federal agencies have reduced the paperwork load on the public by 12.3 percent since President Carter took office, the head of the Office of Management and Budget, said yesterday.

From Jan. 31, 1977, to last June 30, the number of recurring reports required had dropped by 400 to 4,926, he said.

"During the same time period, the estimated time spent by businesses, nonprofit organizations, local governments and individuals in completing federal reports fell 109.4 million hours to a total of 779.1 million," Mr. McIntyre said.

"This reduction in the burden of filling out forms required by the government translates into a decrease in the expense of running a business, small or large," he said.

U.K. Ex-Colony Aligns With 3d World

Dominica Island Gets Its Independence

ROSEAU, Dominica, Nov. 3 (UPI) — The Caribbean island of Dominica gained independence today, becoming the Western Hemisphere's smallest state.

"God bless you all," said Princess Margaret, who was representing her sister, Queen Elizabeth, at the midnight ceremonies giving the

island of 80,000 persons independence after two centuries of British colonial rule.

Princess Margaret read a message from her sister and handed Prime Minister Patrick John the constitutional document of independence. A gun salute sounded.

The Union Jack was lowered and Dominica's flag featuring a Sisserou parrot was raised over a cricket field where the island's Parliament was seated.

Prime Minister John vowed in his address that the new nation would be "neither capitalist nor Communist" but would ally itself with the Third World in its struggle for social and economic justice.

He said he was grateful for U.S. and Canadian promises of continued assistance. He added, "It is certainly not our intention that Dominica be a state-owned economy, nor that it be a capitalist monopoly."

Opposition leader Mary Eugenia Charles said Dominica had not yet learned its lesson of democracy from the mother country and she sharply criticized Mr. John's government for trying to rig elections and curtail freedom of speech.

Mr. John pledged to preserve the culture of the Caribbean Indians, the tribe that ruled the Caribbean

when Columbus discovered it and whose descendants now live on a reservation on Dominica's Atlantic shore.

The five council members of the tribe, instead of leading independence celebrations, read a history of five centuries of oppression of the Indians by both whites and blacks and warned tribesmen not to believe promises by the new rulers to give the Indians title to the communal lands they claim.

In his independence address, Mr. John quoted from George Washington and the U.S. Declaration of Independence, pledging his nation to respect the rights to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

\$1,000 Reward Offer For Smallpox Report

GENEVA, Nov. 3 (UPI) — The World Health Organization said today that it will pay a reward of \$1,000 in anyone reporting an active case of smallpox during the next 12 months.

The last case of transmission of smallpox was reported in Somalia a year ago. If two years go by without any additional case, the organization can officially declare that the disease has been eradicated.

Carter Praises Women's Climb

KATMANDU, Nepal, Nov. 3 (UPI)

President Carter called the ascent of the 26,558-foot Himalayan peak Annapurna by an all-woman U.S. team that lost two of its members "an extraordinary accomplishment," the U.S. Embassy announced today.

Mr. Carter's message reached the surviving climbers here, where it was released by the embassy. The team yesterday held a memorial service for the two women at the foot of Annapurna before returning to Katmandu.

As the first Americans and first all-female team to attempt this feat, they can take special pride in reaching your goal," Mr. Carter said in his message to the 10-member team. "I join with all Americans and citizens around the world in commending your extraordinary accomplishment."

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Labor, Wages and Guidelines

The AFL-CIO does not like wage guidelines. never has liked them and doubtless never will like them. Its loud and angry denunciation of President Carter's wage-price policy was not unexpected nor — fortunately — will it be fatal. But it certainly doesn't do much to improve the chances for getting through the coming year without serious economic trouble.

In 1964, during the previous attempt at voluntary restraint, the AFL-CIO's president, George Meany, told President Johnson that "They're your guidelines and not mine." Two years later an airline machinists' strike exploded them. In 1971, Mr. Meany denounced President Nixon's mandatory controls before, during and after they were in effect. Now the AFL-CIO condemns the Carter guidelines as "inequitable and unfair."

Mr. Meany's reasoning has not changed over the years. The evidence supports his view that restraints are much easier to enforce on wages than on prices because employers help the government keep wages down. As to profits, professional fees and executive salaries, guidelines are much harder to carry out. That's the imbalance that Mr. Meany is objecting to. But it's also true that inflation is very unfair in distributing its burdens and losses. It is a great tax on people who work for wages, who save their money, who rely on future pension rights, who do not speculate for capital gains — the kinds of people that include most union members. It's a matter of alternatives. If labor doesn't like the Carter guidelines, what does it like?

The AFL-CIO says that it likes mandatory controls, legislated by Congress. That's a queer choice, in view of labor's experience and bitter protests under the Nixon controls. We take labor's current position on controls to be a purely tactical posture — a defense against future accusations of refusing to help curb inflation. In reply, labor will repeat that it supported the remedy that Mr. Carter declined to use.

There is more than one reason why Mr. Carter does not like mandatory controls. The first is procedural. The controls law has expired. If Mr. Carter went to Congress for new legislation, as the AFL-CIO says it wants him to do, every company in the country would immediately start rising prices, trying to get the jump on everyone else before the freeze came. Getting the legislation through Congress would not be easy or quick. In the meantime, the inflation rate would soar to Argentinian levels.

But there are deeper reasons not to use mandatory controls. As we have argued before in this space, they are a medicine to be used only in great emergencies and only for short periods. Nearly every industrial country has tried one kind or another of controls, and nobody has had satisfactory results. As the Nixon controls demonstrated, mandatory controls are anti-competitive; industries begin to move like cartels. They have inflation effects, because they create shortages. Above all, they create inequities faster than the wage and price controllers can resolve them. You might think, from reading the AFL-CIO's demand for this kind of controls, that they were a guarantee of social equity. But if you remember what happened in 1971-73, you know better.

Mr. Carter's guidelines are not widely popular. People grumble about them, plead their special circumstances and keep trying to catch up with prices. In Great Britain, in contrast, the labor unions have supported with extraordinary fidelity the government's fierce hold-down on wages. But that discipline took hold only after the inflation rate had soared above 30 percent for a brief but deeply frightened period of a few months. The question is whether this country can learn from others' experience and catch its inflation before, as in Britain, it approaches national disaster.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Learning Aggression

One of the hit songs in "South Pacific" dealt with the origins of prejudice. Hating, the lyrics insisted, was not inherited but "had to be carefully taught." Albert Bandura, an experienced psycho-pathologist at Stanford is convinced that the same is true of violence and aggressive skills. They are carefully taught, he says, not at mother's knee but from her — or father's — fist. And the lesson is magnified by the media, particularly television.

Prof. Bandura cites a high incidence of aggressive behavior among persons who were themselves victims of child abuse or of aggression from their peers in school. And television, he finds, offers truly advanced training. "For [prison] inmates, crime shows are

educational TV." Professor Bandura writes. His research shows that many take notes while watching crime programs, though the students don't always learn their "lesson" well. Sometimes, they base actual crimes on what they have seen — but bungle the job.

We hesitate to seek all answers to problems of aggression in Bandura's findings that aggression breeds aggression. But they square with the frequent observation that trigger-happy cops seem to breed trigger-happy criminals — and also with the reverse evidence offered by England. There, violent crime remains low, and the police still go about their normal business armed only with a stick.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Italy's Pay Policy

Premier Giulio Andreotti of Italy has once again shown proof of his political skills. Faced with a serious challenge to his pay policy by striking hospital workers, he promptly took the issue to the Parliament earlier this week and secured the backing of the other main parties for his unyielding approach. He risked a showdown between his minority Christian Democratic government and the parties on which it relies for parliamentary support. But he was clearly right in his calculation that the other parties, and particularly the Communists, are in no mood for another political crisis.

The prime minister has thus killed two birds with one stone. He has secured parliamentary backing, at least for the time being, for his efforts to introduce an incomes policy; and he has reminded the country of his government's capacity for survival. . . . All the same, Andreotti has done little more than buy some extra time. The other parties and the trade union leadership have approved the general objectives of the government's three-year recovery program, of which wage restraint is a key element. But they have reserved their opinion on the details. . . . Andreotti is committed to produce his final proposals by the end of the year, and it is far from certain that they will win universal approval.

— From the Financial Times (London).

Hanoi-Moscow Thaw

The Russians gave an expansive welcome to their visitors from Hanoi, Le Duan and Pham Van Dong, the party and government chiefs respectively. Coming from a country that has been for so long either a vassal or a close and dependent neighbor of China, the allegiance now proclaimed for Moscow must seem more than usually damaging to China's interests. That Vietnam should have joined Comecon — somewhat to the chagrin of the Eastern European states who see their economic burden thereby increased — only underlines the insult.

Any anxiety caused to China has been precisely the aim of the visit: Does this mean that Vietnam is now a willing member of the Soviet camp? On the face of it, perhaps. If so, the status is not one that most Asian countries are disposed to honor. Nonalignment is the current creed. Pham Van Dong knows this very well. The last thing he wants is for his country to be regarded as a dependency of the Russians.

As for the Chinese, angry as they, they will have to bear with a deserter from the camp over which they have presided for so many centuries in the past, confident that the true links that bind its members will before long be restored.

— From the Times (London).

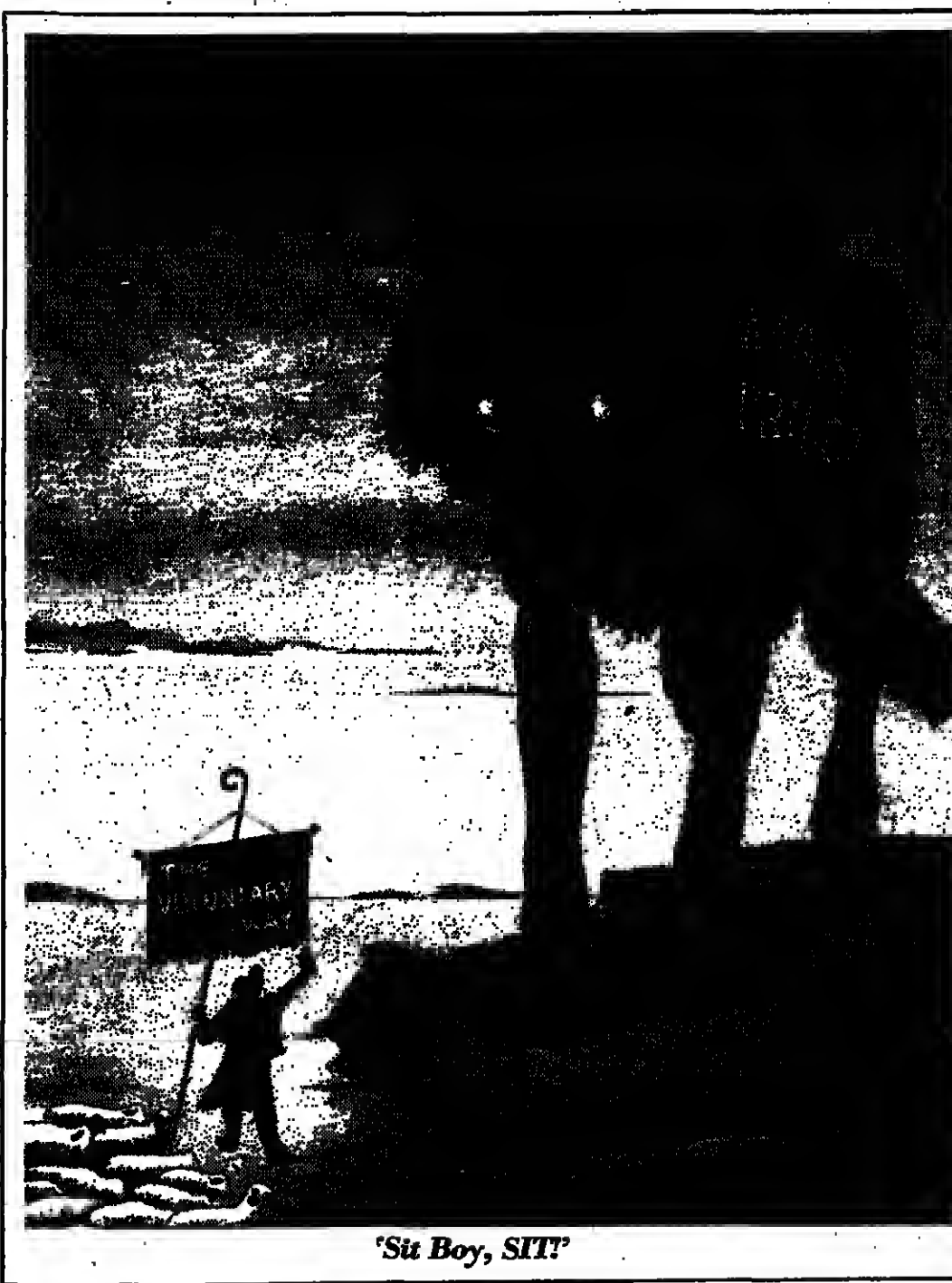
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
November 4, 1903

KINGSTON, Jamaica — A revolution, strongly supported by the United States, broke out on the Isthmus of Panama last evening. The rebels declared the isthmus an independent republic, in order to throw off the Colombian rule. The U.S. warship Dixie is on the scene. Serious fighting is expected. U.S. forces have been instructed to take any steps necessary to avert bloodshed. This means that the United States will interfere more extensively than ever before. It is believed that the canal will now be built by the United States.

Fifty Years Ago
November 4, 1928

CALSHOT, England — The world airplane speed record was surpassed here today by Flight-Lieutenant D'Arcy Greig, English ace, who reached a speed of nearly 320 miles per hour in the new Super-Marine Napier, recently perfected for the British Army. Greig took off near castle and began to climb towards the Isle of Wight. Losing no time in starting his speed attempt, he plunged downward and screamed along a course only thirty yards over the sea. In a previous dive from 2,000 feet he reached an unofficial speed of 350 miles per hour.



'St. Boy, SIT?'

A Lion of Liberation

By Tom Wicker

USAKA, Zambia — In the main entrance hall of the old red brick British governor's mansion here, visitors are greeted by a magnificent lion-skin rug, head raised, teeth bared. But that is the only warlike note in what is today the official residence of Kamuela Kaunda, president of free Zambia, and one of the elder lions of African liberation.

In this house, with its airy rooms and flowered central courtyard, a photo of John Kennedy hangs in a long corridor with pictures of Mao Tse-tung, Gamal Abdel Nasser and other heroes. Here, officials of Portugal and Frelimo signed documents for the independence of Mozambique.

And the mansion is a command post in the struggle to bring a black nationalist Zimbabwe out of neighboring Rhodesia, still dominated by a tiny, obdurate white minority. Just last month when the Rhodesian Air Force bombed camps operated near Lusaka by the Zambian nationalist forces of Joshua Nkomo, the windows of the presidential mansion rattled, and its walls shook.

Defends Decision

In a more fundamental sense, such an attack on his territory would have shaken the nerves and the political position of many a national leader — particularly since Zambian officials insist that the Rhodesian planes primarily attacked refugee camps and killed many women and children but few Zambian fighting men. But Kenneth Kaunda ordered no retaliation and, in his first interview since the bombing raids, calmly defended that decision.

"After retaliation, what next?" he asked. In his view, the Rhodesians would have responded. More retaliation would then have been necessary. War between Rhodesia and Zambia would have resulted, and no one would have been better pleased by that than Ian Smith, the shrewd and resourceful Rhodesian prime minister. Such a war, Kaunda is convinced, rapidly would have become a regional conflict, with South Africa coming to the aid of Smith's Rhodesia, and the other "front-line states" — Tanzania, Angola, Botswana, and Mozambique — lining up with Zambia, and perhaps other African nations. In that conflict, he believes, would have been the seeds of a dangerous East-West confrontation.

Letters

Living in Turin

Under the headline "A Resignation in Turin," (IHT, Oct. 23) you state that the strain of living five years in a town which is practically in a state of siege, lies behind Arigo Levi's resignation from La Stampa, the Turin newspaper which is owned — as you say — by Fiat.

There is no doubt that living in large cities in Italy these days, for a group of people including journalists, magistrates, company managers, and industrialists, is becoming more difficult and sometimes dangerous.

Still, we are not living in a state of siege in Italy, or in Turin. As for Mr. Levi, the reason why he left was not fear, but the fact that the five-year period we had agreed on at the beginning of his editorship had come to an end last spring. GIOVANNI AGNELLI, Turin.

"Where would we get the arms for such a war?" he asks. "The West would not arm us to fight South Africa. We would have to turn to the East, whether we wanted to or not. Then the West would be lined up with the racists."

Proposition

To support this proposition, Kaunda points to the political protests in Britain — "much shouting, as he put it — over the shipment to Zambia, following the Rhodesian raids, of about \$2 million in weapons, mostly for air defense. For the immediate future, effective Zambian retaliation against Rhodesia — for which, in any case, Western sources here doubt Kaunda has the military strength — would have transformed an internal war of liberation into an external conflict. That could only have taken pressure off Mr. Smith and probably brought him more South African support.

Nevertheless, as a result of the air attacks on Zimbabweans in Zambia and the failure of recent secret meetings between Smith and Joshua Nkomo, Mr. Kaunda is convinced that there is now "not much choice except to intensify the armed struggle" in Rhodesia. "That's a sad thing to say, but there's no other way out. The whites there care for nothing but white supremacy and they will go to any lengths to maintain it."

A tall, broad-shouldered man, almost completely gray-haired now, Kaunda's easy demeanor and air of candor reflect little of the strain of being at the center of the protracted southern African liberation struggle or of the difficult times he has lately endured.

Great Hopes

He had pinned great hopes on the Nkomo-Smith talks, only to see them blown up by untimely publicity (although success was by no means assured anyway). The Rhodesian air raids were a direct affront. The Western "compromise" with South Africa on Namibia, where the front-line states have been aiding another black nationalist struggle, was a further rebuff to Kaunda's liberation policies.

Perhaps worse than any of that was the continuing economic pinch on landlocked Zambia, after years of deprivation caused by the closure of the border with Rhodesia and the cutting of the Benguela rail line to the Atlantic because of the civil war in Angola.

Science and SALT

I agree with your editorial (IHT, Oct. 3) "A Pause in SALT," that the arms limitations talks are difficult to understand, but I take issue with your statement that one must be a "scientific" person to fathom the issues under consideration. What science are you referring to? Arms control is not a science; neither are peace studies.

I do not see which science can provide us with guarantees that we understand strategic weapons, which menace all of us with nuclear holocaust. And that threat is the underlying issue. One does not need science to understand what happened at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We do need to feel deeply the importance of SALT. That is, we need the pep talks.

GREGORY BERGLUND, Aix-en-Provence, France.

The need for fertilizer for the planting season, beginning this month, forced Kaunda in October to reopen his border with Rhodesia to accept supplies coming in from South African ports. This brought strained relations with his front-line allies, just as his refusal to retaliate against Rhodesia had angered Nkomo's forces. Despite such setbacks, Kaunda's faith in his cause seems unshaken. If tinged with sadness at the grim prospect he now sees ahead.

If the white man will not yield in Rhodesia, he says, then he must be driven from power by force of arms, "but at what a cost to him, what a cost in development of the nation." In South Africa "fundamental change" will not take place without international economic sanctions, but if that is not possible then "there will be an explosion dwarfing completely the French revolution. The war will be fought from within and the oppressor will be defeated from within and the nation will be completely destroyed."

This gives us a chance to promote a recklessly simple and even preposterous idea, which has been lurking in this corner for many years: namely, that what Washington needs from time to time more than anything else is a period of total silence.

Time for Reflection

No Congress, no presidential decisions, no columns, no network news disasters or singing commercials, no supermarkets on Sunday, but a time for reflection on where we are and where we're going.

It is almost frivolous of George Meany, who believes in the maximum wage and the minimum workweek, to demand overtime from the Congress without extra pay to consider new control bills he knows cannot possibly pass.

According to the Congressional Quarterly, which keeps score on Capitol Hill, the second session of the 95th Congress, which started last January, was asked to deal with 6,927 bills, some of which some members had time to read.

Vacation

Between last January and their final all-night session at the end of October, the Senate took 516 recorded votes, and the House 834 all told, 1,350 votes or one more above the previous record. In their last session which lasted 30 hours and 46 minutes in the House, and 34 hours and 16 minutes in the Senate, the honorable and even many of the right honorable members were so stupefied by oratory, weariness, and booze that nothing seemed more important to most of them than catching a little sleep and the next plane home.

William Pfaff From Paris:

Chirac's problem is not courage but that unfortunate tendency — for a gambler — to be wrong.

PARIS — Jacques Chirac last week ordered work suspended on the last of the "monumental" buildings planned for the site of Paris' old central markets, Les Halles. Thus ended, it seems, the latest in that long series of projects for Les Halles begun in the Pompidou era. It also implied something of a rebuke to President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing as well: The architect of the building on which work was stopped had been Giscard d'Estaing's personal appointment — even though the president has subsequently handed over to the city of Paris responsibility for the project.

Les Halles, in which Chirac now takes up the burden, has been nothing but trouble for one after another of the politicians and architects involved. Thus far, all that has been completed is an underground station for Paris' suburban rapid transit system and an underground shopping mall — together with a 90-foot high ventilation tower for them. This tower happens to be one story higher than the surrounding buildings of the old neighborhood, and just as high as the adjoining 16th-century church of Saint-Eustache, considered (to quote Michel) to be "the finest church in Paris after Notre-Dame." There are rueful suggestions today that even the tower be torn down and the whole project redone from scratch. Although the man most likely to have the courage to take the job in hand is a good question.

Gambler

Chirac might. He has little to do for the present except become a great mayor of Paris. He is a gambler, with no lack of self-confidence. His problem is not courage but the unfortunate tendency — for a gambler — to be wrong. The drama of his personal ascent from a civil service appointment on the staff of Prime Minister Georges Pompidou in 1962 to the prime ministership itself 12 years later has tended to obscure the disaster of his political career.

Consider: He was, two years ago, prime minister of France and an unchallenged leader of his dominant party, the RPR. He had just dramatically taken over that party, pushing aside the old Gaullist "barons," and renaming and reshaping it according to his own ambitions. His eventual succession to the presidency seemed logical. In the meantime, he was the independently powerful ally of President Giscard d'Estaing and one of the three or four most important political figures in France. But he was impatient. He would not wait. Disastrously miscalculating the political currents in the country, he demanded an aggressive campaign against the Communists and Socialists in preparation for the 1978

legislative elections. Giscard, tending toward moderation in search of centrist reform, quit the prime minister's office, launching the first in a series of calculated challenges to Giscard's

Expectation

Chirac's obvious expectation that Giscard d'Estaing would be discredited by a victory of the left in last spring's elections, when a government of the left, usually failed, Chirac apparently believed he would be able to triumphantly return to power. Foreign press mostly believed this and like to write about him as a prospective "man on a white horse," neglecting to add that on white horses have not done particularly well in modern France, including the first one, Boulanger, who not only did seize power in 1889 but didn't try.

Unfortunately for Chirac, the left lost the elections last year. There was no great crisis. Chirac was left a voluntary exile from the government, while the prime minister and leadership of the governing coalition passed to the centrist centrists. Chirac's previous actions over the last two years had served simply to lose him, make him the enemy of Giscard d'Estaing, the man most likely to dominate the country's affairs the next decade, and remove him from the center of the national stage. It has been a brilliant, perverse performance. Little wonder there are today rumblings of rebellion against him within his party.

Chirac, nonetheless, remains one of the most interesting men in French politics. Intelligent and audacious, with a record of accomplishment in actual office, which is good, even formidable. It is his ambition which has hurt him. He is a style which disturbs people, a style which is not French, a style which, unchecked, an adventurer — an course, he has proven to be a reckless, failing on a grand scale. But he is in for the long haul, and the question is whether he is capable of it. If he is, he has a future. Later this month he celebrates his 49th birthday. Even the Giscardian era lasts until 1981, Chirac will be 59 when a new president is chosen. Meanwhile, the great hole in the ground that has been excavated by Les Halles, and that monster tower, await Mayor Chirac's patient attack. But the test of patience is to wait one Chirac but least expected, and doing just what he can, he is least prepared.

That Old George Meany

By James Reston

It would be too bad to bring them back before they have listened for a while to the folks back home. They can do with a vacation from Washington, and vice-versa. Many nations have recognized the importance of separation and retreat.

For example the Israelis shut up on Saturday, even when Begin is at Camp David. The United States used to be quiet on Sunday until professional football replaced religion as the opium of the people.

In Trouble

The British invented the long week-end in the country and the French for many years have abandoned Paris and shuttered up the whole country for the month of August. But nobody, with the possible exception of the Chinese, who retire from the rest of the world for generations and even centuries, has ever really insisted on regular periods of retreat and reflection. The Soviets, even more than the Calvinists, have insisted on the glory of working seven days a week, the more they insist, the more production drops, and the more they look for the advanced technology and other labor-saving devices from the computerized Free Nations.

This is not an argument for mandatory loafing — the Germans and the Japanese and the crisis of U.S.

trade and the U.S. dollar have demonstrated that — but occasional retreat there may be a time for withdrawal, and not counting on big government decisions.

Meany is in trouble now, not because he gave President Carter "voluntary wage and price restraints" a chance to work, because, with excessive energy, he rejected them out of hand.

Having lost Meany's support, which contributed to the decline of the dollar overseas, Carter reacted with precisely the higher interest rates and other economic restraints which Meany has never really insisted on.

This city needs a rest. Both Congress and the executives, and may be also the Supreme Court, have swallowed more in the last two years than they have digested. They could do with a little relief from contention and dispute, and if they get it, maybe by Thanksgiving or preferably by Christmas, they will be in a better state of mind to deal with the serious problems of the coming year.

Pressure on Ankara Likely

Turkey Thwarting Greece From Re-Entry to NATO

By Thomas Kent

BRUSSELS, Nov. 3 (AP) — Proposals to bring Greece fully back into the NATO alliance have run into strong opposition from Turkey, virtually eliminating hopes for Greek re-entry by the end of this year, according to NATO officials.

Alliance members believe it unlikely that Ankara will change its position at next month's summit of NATO foreign ministers, and end the disarray on NATO's southern flank.

The long feud between Greece and Turkey has taken on greater importance because of the unrest in Iran, with stability of a Western ally in the Mideast threatened, it becomes increasingly important to restore stability to NATO's southern corner. Some NATO planners concede the possibility of putting joint economic pressure on Turkey to improve relations with Greece and strengthen the alliance.

Greece proposed in May to fully re-enter the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and officials at the time said that it was likely to bring Athens back into NATO's military structure within months. Greece sharply reduced its participation in the joint command in 1974 in response to the Turkish invasion of Cyprus and NATO's failure to stop it.

Turkey Votes No

But at a closed meeting last week of the alliance's 14-member Military Committee, Turkey rejected the Greek proposal, according to alliance sources. The result was a split verdict by the committee, which was forced to list separately Turkey's position and the majority view in its report to NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns.

Turkey's main objection concerned Greece's call for the establishment of alliance ground and air headquarters in Larissa, Greece, commanded by Greek officers, to balance Turkish-run land and air commands at Izmir, Turkey.

Turkey has feared that if NATO agrees on a line in the Aegean Sea dividing the zones of responsibility

for aircraft of the two military commands, the line could become a precedent that would complicate Greek-Turkish negotiations on the sea.

The Aegean boundary, and the sea's mineral potential, have become a point of honor for both nations. Sources close to the Greek-Turkish dispute predicted that the boundary feud may be settled only if Greece and Turkey agree to exploit the seabed jointly.

Turkey also is said to have expressed dissatisfaction in the Military Committee over what part of the Greek Army would be used by NATO in an emergency.

Standards Decline

During the time that Greece has remained apart from the alliance's military structure, military sources say, the organization of its 190,000-man armed forces has drifted from NATO standards. Although Greece theoretically would fight under NATO command in war, it is questionable how effective its forces would be.

The NATO ministerial meeting next month is the next major forum in which alliance members could press Turkey and Greece to work out a solution.

Turkey is expected to request economic aid from other alliance members, citing in particular Turkey's renewed importance to the alliance because of the unrest in Iran. Turkey's argument, according to officials, is likely to be that an unstable economic situation in Turkey could provoke unrest there.

But some alliance officials believe Turkey's request could be used as a lever to force concessions on the Aegean issue.

Ford Workers in Britain Reject 16.5% Wage Offer

LONDON, Nov. 3 (UPI) — An overwhelming majority of 57,000 workers in plants of the American-owned Ford Motor Co. of Britain voted today to reject a 16.5 percent pay increase offer by management and to continue a six-week walkout that has halted Ford production in Britain.

A few smaller plants voted to accept the offer. But the three biggest factories at Dagenham, near London; Halewood, near Liverpool; and Southampton voted to turn it down.

Unions demanded a 27 percent raise for production workers, who earn an average pay of £90 pounds (\$179.19) weekly.

The company's first offer of 5 percent, then stepped this up by stages to 16.5 percent, which it said was its "final offer."

The 16.5 percent included nearly 5 percent of so-called "attendance allowance" for workers who show up regularly for work and who do not take part in wildcat walkouts.

The company's last offer was more than three times the 5 percent anti-inflation "norm" set by Prime



A SUNNY VENDANGE IN SWITZERLAND — Sisters of a Catholic order near Zurich are blessed with sunny weather as they work in the vineyards of the cloister Fahr, clipping ripened bunches of grapes and dumping them into open trucks for transport to the winery.

But Agree to Resume Talks

Chile, Argentina Fail to Settle Sea Feud

By Charles Krause

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 3 (WP) — After six months of bilateral negotiations accompanied by substantial arms purchases and other preparations for war, Argentina and Chile failed yesterday to settle their dispute over land and sea rights in the desolate but potentially rich area north and east of Cape Horn at the tip of South America.

Despite the failure to agree on the central issues that divided them, both countries agreed to resume negotiations at a still-mid-

dated date, apparently postponing Argentina's threat to buttress its territorial claims by seizing several small islands in the South Atlantic.

Both countries had insisted until the last moment that there would be no future talks if an agreement on all the outstanding issues was not reached by yesterday's self-imposed deadline. But as the deadline came and as the possibility of war loomed closer, both governments apparently decided that an agreement to disagree would be preferable to armed conflict.

A joint communique issued yesterday in Santiago and Buenos Aires was so vague that it was impossible to tell what would come next. But a source close to Argentine President Jorge Videla said that both governments had agreed to "more negotiations" on the central points that they were unable to resolve.

Asked whether the agreement to negotiate further would avoid a war, the source said: "Yes, this will prevent that possibility."

International Court

Last night, the Chilean foreign minister, Hernan Cubillos, sent a letter to the Argentine government suggesting that the two governments take the dispute to the international court at the Hague or that a friendly government acceptable to both countries be asked to mediate the territorial questions left unresolved.

Mr. Cubillos said that his government "lamented" the fact that the two countries, which share a 2,000-mile border stretching along the Andes from Bolivia in the north to Cape Horn in the south, had been unable to settle the dispute by themselves. [The Argentine government rejected the mediation proposal early today, UPI reported.]

Although the official communique was vague, it was learned that the two governments had been unable to resolve the ownership of several islands in the Beagle Channel, south of Tierra del Fuego, and several more islands further south between the Beagle Islands and Cape Horn.

As a result of this failure, the governments were unable to agree on a boundary line in the area and on sea rights that would flow from a determination of which country owned which islands. Argentina has insisted that it has jurisdiction over the Atlantic Ocean east of Cape Horn despite an international arbitration award that gave Chile ownership of the three Beagle Islands and buttressed Chilean claims to waters that Argentina considers to be in the Atlantic.

Disagreement on Straits

The two governments were also unable to agree on sea rights to a portion of the straits of Magellan, where Chile is exploring for oil.

According to the communique, the negotiations did produce an agreement for joint exploration and economic development of the seas off the Beagle Islands. Agreement was also reached on claims that Argentina and Chile have on portions of Antarctica under the jurisdiction of Britain.

Most observers here viewed the outcome of the negotiations as

New Nicaragua Fighting Feared

U.S. Pushes Bid to Get Somoza to Quit

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 3 (NYT) — The United States is making a final effort to pressure President Anastasio Somoza to step down from office before a new wave of fighting erupts in Nicaragua, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The sources added that, while trying to keep the so-called Broad Opposition Front from falling apart, U.S. envoys in Managua are also trying to persuade members of both the ruling Liberal Party and the National Guard, the country's only armed force, to withdraw their support for the Somoza family.

The United States seems to understand that time is fast running out, a source said. "It seems very keen to find a solution in the next week or two. It can't hold off the next guerrilla offensive for long."

Independent analysts in Managua are nevertheless not optimistic that Somoza can be convinced to step down before his current six-year term expires in May, 1981. If he does not leave soon, though, a new opposition offensive, led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front, seems inevitable, they said.

The current U.S.-led mediation effort — envoys from Guatemala and the Dominican Republic are also participating — resulted from the fighting in Nicaragua in September when nearly 3,000 persons died following government suppression of an insurrection aimed at overthrowing the Somoza regime.

Official Objective

Although the official objective of the mediation is to find a peaceful solution to Nicaragua's year-old political crisis, senior U.S. officials indicated in private that the initiative is merely a diplomatic camouflage for finding a way to ease Gen. Somoza out of power.

The officials also made no secret of their fear that, if Gen. Somoza were to fight to the end, the situation in Nicaragua would further radicalize and letism would be highly influential in any future government.

The U.S. mediation effort, led by Ambassador William Bowdler, has

therefore been directed at finding a moderate solution, with Gen. Somoza hypothetically surrendering power to conservative politicians and liberal businessmen rather than to the Sandinist guerrillas.

This strategy last week led the Twelve — a group of businessmen, academics and priests that acts as the political arm of the guerrillas — in walk out of the Broad Opposition Front as well as the mediation talks. Seven of the Twelve in Nicaragua at the time then sought asylum in the Mexican Embassy there.

World nations who use the IMF lending facilities," he said.

The IMF on Wednesday announced its decision to delay the loan because of political unrest in Nicaragua for the past year. The IMF said it would review the loan in two weeks.

ILO Receives U.S. Donation Of \$250,000

GENEVA, Nov. 3 (AP) — The United States has donated \$250,000 to the International Labor Organization, the first grant it has offered since pulling out of the organization last year. The ILO announced today.

An ILO statement said that the money — offered by the U.S. Department of Labor — will be used to develop the world labor body's new "hazard alert system" to protect workers against health risks.

Under this system, a world network is being established through which information on newly discovered health dangers can be transmitted by the ILO to participating countries.

Acknowledging the U.S. donation, ILO Director General Francis Blanchard said that, despite the U.S. withdrawal in November, 1977, the U.S. government is still demonstrating "its support of the substantive work of the ILO."

U.S. Role Assailed

MANAGUA, Nov. 3 (AP) — The president of Nicaragua's Central Bank accused the U.S. State Department yesterday of pressuring the International Monetary Fund to delay a \$20 million compensatory loan which would have helped Nicaragua meet its \$1 billion foreign debt.

"There are some people in the State Department who should go back to M.I.T. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) and study economics," said Roberto Incer Barquero, president of the Central Bank. He added that the International Monetary Fund has been used by the State Department for political purposes. "This will damage its image, especially for Third

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Campaign Ends For Mrs. Gandhi On Calm Note

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3 (Reuters) — A violence-scarred election campaign in India ended today on a calm note. Mrs. Gandhi, leader of the Congress party, won a decisive victory in the general elections.

Mrs. Gandhi, who had been in the hospital for several days, was seen today for the first time since her illness. She was accompanied by her son, Rajiv Gandhi, who is now the prime minister of India.

Police said that there were no incidents in the constituency today. But in the port town of Mangalore, students set fire to a bus and looted a police station.

Schools and colleges in Chikmagalur have been closed since then. About 1,000 men of the para-military Central Reserve Police were sent to Karnataka state to prevent violence on polling day.

Greek Cypriots Rally in Nicosia

NICOSIA, Nov. 3 (AP) — Thousands of Greek Cypriots today attended rallies to demand implementation of the United Nations resolutions on Cyprus. The rallies were planned to coincide with the renewed consideration of the Cyprus problem by the UN General Assembly, expected to start Monday.

UN resolutions adopted after Turkey invaded and occupied 40 percent of the island's territory in August, 1974, call for the speedy withdrawal of all foreign troops and the speedy return of all refugees to their homes.

Turkey has refused to implement the resolution.

Mitterrand Says He Will Support Quebec's Choice

MONTREAL, Nov. 3 (AP) — French Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand said yesterday that his party will back any decision that residents of French-speaking Quebec make on political sovereignty in a referendum.

In 1967, Mr. Mitterrand assailed President Charles de Gaulle after for inciting Quebec to break away from Canada. Mr. Mitterrand said then that Quebec independence would favor the United States rather than France.

But at a press conference yesterday, the Socialist leader said, "The decisions of Quebec will not be made with regard to France, but with regard to a common culture. Separation has nothing to do with the specific interests of France, but a lot to do with those of Quebec."

Mr. Mitterrand is to meet with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, who hopes to prevent Quebec's secession by allowing more autonomy to Canada's 10 provinces.

Safe Test Found To Detect Sickie Cell Anemia

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP) — An inherited blood defect that dooms one in 500 U.S. black children to suffering and an early death can now be spotted safely during pregnancy with help from the tools of DNA research, a doctor says.

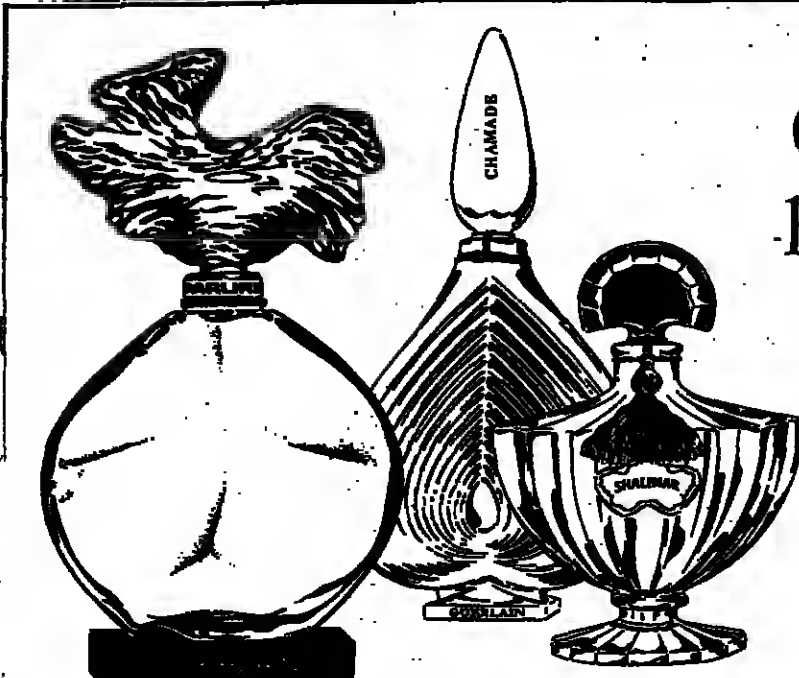
The defect, sickle cell anemia, afflicts as many as 50 million persons in the world and an estimated 70,000 in the United States. Nearly all of its victims are black. About half die before age 20, and few live past age 45.

Parents who are carriers of the recessive gene that causes sickle cell anemia are not affected by the disease, but can pass it on to their children.

Spain Sets Vote On Constitution

MADRID, Nov. 3 (Reuters) — The Spanish government tonight set Dec. 6 as the date for a referendum to ratify the country's new democratic constitution, which is expected to receive an overwhelming "yes" vote, except in the Basque country, where separatists are waging a guerrilla war for an independent socialist state.

The constitution, worked out in lengthy and often acrimonious sessions during the last 14 months, defines Spain as a parliamentary monarchy, guarantees democratic freedoms and abolishes the death penalty except in military law.



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8 Years in the Gulag by a 'Privileged' Soviet Jew

By Leopold Unger

TEL AVIV — For many years, the Zalmansons family could go together only in the eastern region of Mordovia, one of the islands of the Gulag Archipelago.

Sylvia and Shmuel had each been sentenced to 10 years, and Israel to 8. The four Zalmansons (three brothers and a sister) were sentenced to a total of 38 years in concentration camp on the same charge — wanting to leave the Soviet Union by any means and emigrate to Israel. The total comes to 53 years' imprisonment when it includes the sentence of Edward Kuznetsov, Sylvia's husband, who was first condemned to death and whose sentence was later changed to 15 years at hard labor.

The entire family was sentenced in December, 1970, at the first Leningrad trial. Sylvia was released after four years, as a peace offering from Leonid Brezhnev to Richard Nixon. The youngest of the brothers, Israel, now has joined her in Israel after serving his full sentence — to the very hour.

It was a 21-year-old youth who was arrested by the Soviet police at dawn on June 15, 1970. The man released at dawn on June 15 of this year is very much an adult, matured by eight years of Gulag.

With his sister at his side on a Mediterranean beachfront in Tel Aviv, Israel Zalmanson recounted his stay in the Gulag and remembered those who still are there.

"Your adventure," he was told, "virtually set off the international movement of solidarity with Soviet Jews. There were 12 of you arrested in Leningrad on June 15, 1970, for plotting to hijack a Soviet airliner to Sweden. You were all Jews whose requests to emigrate to Israel had been rejected by the KGB, but you should have known that hijacking an airliner is considered an act of terrorism in the West and that it is severely punished."

Israel Zalmanson — That's not quite the situation. What we planned to do was not what you could consider a hijacking attempt. It was an attempt to escape from the Soviet Union, which refused us the perfectly legitimate right to emigrate.

We had planned to seize the plane on the ground, before departure, and to release the plane's two Soviet pilots, because we had a pilot among us. But, above all, we had no weapons and there were no hostages, because we had paid for all the 12 seats on the small aircraft. If there had been any danger, we would have been the only ones affected. Have you ever heard of any hijacking of this type?

Unger — Of course not. But your adventure had something else quite particular about it: it was probably the worst prepared hijacking attempt on record. Furthermore, you knew that the police had been informed of your plans. One can thus conclude that your decision to go on with it was a political decision, either that or you were bent on a suicide operation.

Zalmanson — No, we were not kamikazes. We knew that the KGB was waiting for us to do something, but we were going to go through with it, if only to show the world our real determination to leave the Soviet Union and to expose, once again, the despotism of the regime.

Unger — And instead of leaving your country a free man you were put behind bars. What happens to a man who is sent to the Gulag at 21, stays there eight years and leaves, not only alive, but apparently in excellent shape?

Zalmanson — The Gulag is never a pleasant place to be, but it is certain that young men, and particularly those who are motivated, survive more easily. I went first to the prison in Riga and to the one in Leningrad before being sent to hard labor camps in Mordovia and Perm and ending up in the disciplinary barracks at Vladimir.

Unger — Does the daily routine differ according to the prison?

Zalmanson — Not very much. Reveille at 6; workday begins at 7:30; a half an hour off for lunch at noon; march back to camp in formation at 5 in the afternoon; assembly at 6:30; dinner at 7 and a political session — that's a must — at 8.

The Gulag is no sanitarium. The food is disgusting; an inedible cabbage or barley soup, 600 grams of a very bad black bread per day, very few vegetables and 20 grams of sugar a day. And you can lose even that "privilege" if you don't fill your daily quota of work. You can receive a small package from the outside twice a year, that is if you haven't lost that privilege as punishment. After you've served half of your term you get a new privilege, a large package, of not more than 5 kilos, once a year.

Medical care is practically nonexistent. In any case, the doctors are first members of the police whose primary duty is to make sure that the prisoners are in shape to work. Only after that, they think about being physicians. And because of the "quality" of the food, most prisoners have ulcers or suffer some other type of digestive disorder.

In winter, the cold is intense and painful, because we simply have no winter clothes. The work we are made to do is exhausting. The truth is that the prisoners are only an army of slaves. Personally, I worked at making steering wheels for Volga automobiles, which can be seen in the West. And some of the work was done on a machine which had an inscription I'll never forget: "Made in U.S.A., Cincinnati."

Unger — I saw you on television. You seem to be perfectly fluent in Hebrew. Did you learn that at the Gulag University?

Zalmanson — Yes, but it was a clandestine university. Two prisoners who knew the language gave classes secretly, since it was something very officially forbidden.

A KGB officer told me one day that it would not make sense to allow us to do something in camp for which we were sent to camp. Now, that may be KGB logic, but it is logical.

Unger — And was it according to the precepts of this logic that you were sent to Vladimir, reportedly the most severe prison in the country?

Zalmanson — Not only for that. It was rather for my "bad attitude" in general. The guards, we called them "kapos," were all common criminals, and not at all coincidentally, former Nazi collaborators. You can just about imagine how they felt about Jews, and Zionists in particular.

One of the kapos, whose name is Anderson, a Lithuanian, was sentenced to 12 years of Gulag for the murder of 2,000 Jews. Twelve years; the same term given to Josef Mendelovich, who was on trial with me for an abortive attempt to hijack a plane without passengers. And each time one of those kapos called me a kike, he had a fight on his hands.

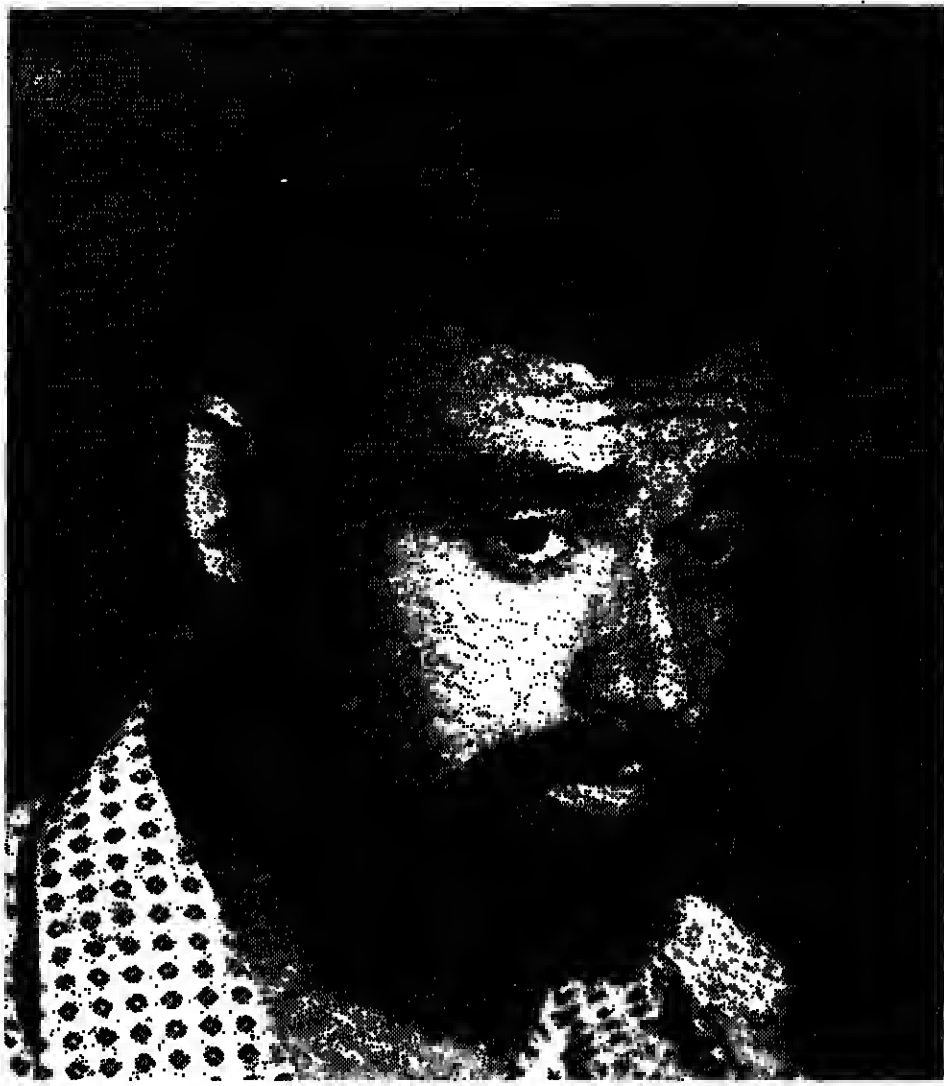
But I was sent to Vladimir after having succeeded in smuggling a letter to the West which described the conditions in the camp. The letter was published in the United States.

Unger — How did you manage to get that letter out of the camp?

Zalmanson — It wasn't easy and not pleasant at all. But the time has not yet come to divulge the "technique." Others are getting letters out every day in the same manner.

Unger — To whom did you send the letter? How did you know what was going on the outside?

Zalmanson — In the Soviet Union, even those who are free get only very limited news. But they find ways of learning what goes on outside the



Israel Zalmanson

borders of the country. They listen to Western radios, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

The Jews prefer to listen to the Voice of Israel. But those broadcasts are always jammed more than any of the other Western radios.

From time to time, however, the Israeli radio manages to get through the jamming. The 6,000 or so jamming stations in the Soviet Union are on alert 24 hours a day to prevent the Israeli broadcasts from reaching the population, but

there is always some atmospheric incongruity somewhere in the vast Soviet territory, and the Jews get through.

For example, in certain areas, there was always a hole in the jamming — for atmospheric reasons — at 3 a.m. The KGB got word of it only when the department stores of Novosibirsk complained of a run on alarm clocks.

Unger — But you, in the Gulag, you had neither alarm clocks nor radios.

Is Norway Drowning in Its Oil Riches?

By Arild Lillebo

OSLO (IHT) — Norway, a country blessed with oil from the North Sea, offers a frightening example of the volatile nature of swift affluence.

Rich in natural resources and with a well-developed industrial base, Norway seemed to be striking it even richer when the first commercial oil discovery was made eight years ago. As the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries pushed up the price of oil, Norwegians thought that their would soon be the world's richest country — at least on a per-capita basis. The government planned investments around the world. The only concern of Norwegian politicians seemed to be what to do with all the money. But no one talks of excess money any more. There is none.

Instead, Norway is deep in debt, has a huge balance-of-payments deficit and is plagued by problems that threaten employment and the survival of many key business enterprises.

What went wrong? A combination of a longer-than-expected recession and unfortunate government actions has seriously damaged the economic well-being of this country. And oil has played its part.

Oil does things to people, politicians not excepted. Norway's labor government declared that it would work for a "qualitatively better society" — and started to spend money and push reforms. Norway was going to get clean air and water, safer and more pleasant work environments, industrial democracy, shorter work weeks and almost unlimited sick leaves. Laws

were passed to effect these reforms, with business footing most of the bill.

Not was the economic well-being of the citizens forgotten in this apparent paradise on earth. The government "promised" voters annual increases in personal disposable income. Expectations rose. Norwegians started buying houses, cabin cruisers and cars that they otherwise could not afford — borrowing to the hilt. Imports soared.

But better environment, more spare time, job security, sickness benefits, industrial democracy and higher wages did not make Norway more competitive. Exports started to fall.

As the world was hit by recession after the 1973 oil crisis, Norway's government thought it had the answer: subsidies to keep unemployment figures down to around 1 percent of the work force. Soon, about 25 percent of all industrial jobs in Norway were supported by government handouts.

Unfortunate Effects

These subsidies had two unfortunate side effects: They hindered needed modernization — and they added new costs to companies that already were burdened by the cost of welfare.

Government participation in business has a long tradition in Norway, where about 30 percent of industry is owned by the state. But few state-owned companies make any money and many are money-losers. It almost seems to be a law of nature in Norway that state-owned businesses are run at a loss.

But private companies also have been hard hit

in recent years. Shipbuilding, steel, mining, wood-processing and others have seen profits disappear. Several large shipowners have been ruined. Eventually, the recession became clear to everyone. When it no longer could be denied, Norway's labor government said that the recession was over.

Per Kleppe, the finance minister and a key member of the party machine, told the Storting, the national assembly, in September, 1976:

"Norway has gotten through the worst international recession since World War II. It is no longer necessary to fight a recession."

Mr. Kleppe's prediction was premature. For Norway, the recession was only getting worse. Since the coming of the oil age, the Norwegian government has consistently exaggerated revenues and underestimated expenses and difficulties. Thus, last year's oil production from the North Sea was only half of what the government had estimated a year earlier. And last year ended with a balance-of-payments deficit of \$5 billion. Only two years earlier, the government had predicted a surplus for 1977.

To finance the growing payments deficits, the government became a frequent borrower in the international capital markets. That pushed the country deeper into debt. The total foreign debt now exceeds \$20 billion — more than \$5,000 for every man, woman and child in the country.

This year, Norway has been trying to come to terms with the truth. The Norwegian krone (worth about 20 U.S. cents) was devalued by 8 percent in February to give exporters a competitive edge. Credit squeezes and restrictions have

Zalmanson — Even in the Gulag there are ways of breaking through the wall of isolation. First, visits by the family, then, of course, letters, if we can get them. Mine, which came from Israel, were regularly confiscated on the pretext that they contained "ambiguous statements" or "information that should not be disseminated."

The new arrivals were always a source of information for what was going on in the streets as well as politically. Even the official newspapers can be very interesting if you learn to read between the lines. It was in reading a denunciation of "American interference" that we learned that the world was interested in what was happening to us and that there was talk of boycotting the Soviet Union in the name of human rights, that is to defend us.

We also had an infallible means of gauging the world temperature: Any time the persecutions let up within the camp, we knew that some important persons somewhere in the world were standing up for us.

This contact, any type of contact with the outside world, was a tremendous moral support; it made living in the Gulag possible. We felt, in the Gulag, that "each letter from the outside is a miracle." It is important for the world to know that.

Unger — In one of your letters to your sister, you said that prison took a lot from you, that it also gave you much. You said, in particular, that you came to the conclusion that you — in the camps, and Soviet Jews in general — could be considered as a privileged group. Is this masochism or esoteric paradox?

Zalmanson — There is nothing paradoxical in reality. The Jews are really privileged in the Soviet Union since they are the only ones who may legitimately hope to get out some day. They have a state, the state of Israel, which is highly concerned about them: the Jews of the world have always shown solidarity with them and they have a future. The Jews have all this, whereas all the other prisoners, the Ukrainians, the Armenians, or those of the Baltic countries who were sentenced for "nationalism," that is for rejecting Russification, they have nothing of the sort.

Unger — Now that you are free, don't you think that you have paid a very high price for rejecting this attempt at Russification?

Zalmanson — Since our trial in 1970, 150,000 Jews have left the Soviet Union. You cannot put a price on that. Sure, others are still paying, but not in vain — at least they hope it's not in vain.

Unger — What about this hope? According to the latest figures, 11,500 Jews left the Soviet Union in the first half of this year, that is an extraordinary 60 percent more than for the same

period last year. If this trend were to continue this year would be the second biggest year for emigration, after 1973, when 35,000 Jews were allowed to emigrate. What is the Kremlin's objective in suddenly opening the doors to it Jews?

Don't you see a contradiction there. On the one hand, the Kremlin gets rid of Jewish activists to release the pressure within the country, and on the other hand, it sets us show trials such as that of Anatoli Shcharansky's that lead to indignant reactions throughout the world.

Zalmanson — The contradiction is apparent. Quite the contrary, it is part of a fundamental strategy of Soviet politics, and it West sees only the international aspects of it, strategy, and in particular those aspects dealing with Soviet-U.S. relations.

When the Kremlin accused Shcharansky being a spy, it was only a pretext. The KGB was the first to know that it was a false accusation. The real object of the Shcharansky trial was to get a message through to the Jews of Russia more so than to the Americans. It was that if Jews want to leave the country, then they have no business in trying to reform the regime, to improve Communism. For the Kremlin, those are two entirely different things.

And Shcharansky was, at the same time, leader of the Jewish emigration movement and member of the human rights committee headed by Prof. Yuri Orlov, who was close to Prof. Andrei Sakharov and to the "Aryan" dissident movements.

Unger — That may be the Kremlin's logic, but do you also believe that the Jews' struggle must be kept separate from that of the Russians, Armenians or Ukrainians for the rights of man?

Zalmanson — The choice is not "for or against." I admire very much Prof. Sakharov and Shcharansky, but I believe that the Jews, as many among the founders of the Soviet Union were Jews — should not try to foment a second revolution in the country, they want to leave it.

I believe that within the framework of the Soviet Union, whether it remains totalitarian, as is now, or even if it becomes more liberal in the remote future — if it ever happens — the one possible outlook for the Jewish people is assimilation, either by forced assimilation or cultural genocide, which is what is going on at the present time, or more humanely, through mixed marriages.

We want only one thing: to leave the Soviet Union. Let those who want to stay take on the task of making the regime better. But the result of our struggle for emigration will depend less on a general political reform within the Soviet Union than on the national awakening of the Jews of that country.

Unger — Half of the Jews who leave Russia decide in Vienna on a change of direction and go to a host of countries but not Israel. Why happened to their national awakening or consciousness?

Zalmanson — They never had any. But these people exist in ample proof that the national feeling of the other half, our half, is important. Without the determination and the courage of those who risk their liberty not only to leave the Soviet Union, but to return home to Israel, those who now make up the Russian ghetto in Brooklyn, for example, could never have gotten out.

The solution is clear: Israel must become a more attractive — in the full sense of the word — to each Jew who knows that his place is on the Jordan and not on the East River, and this his home is here and nowhere else.

Unger — Do you feel that you are at home?

Zalmanson — Yes, and I want to become a normal citizen of this country as soon as possible.

Unger — It seems a somewhat arduous goal to attain after eight years of Gulag. Can a man be happy at 29 after having spent 8 years behind bars?

Zalmanson — I can become a normal citizen in little time, but happy, when I left the prison in Riga at 4 a.m., liberty always comes as dawn in the Soviet Union, so that prisoners may leave quietly, without publicity — I had dozens of projects in my head.

Unger — The official who greeted you in Tel Aviv counsels you to marry and have many children. He's an expert, of course, he has 12. Is that what you're planning to do?

Zalmanson — No, I have learned to be moderate in all things. But before I undertake any other, I must do everything I can so that the Zalmansons family can gather again outside the Gulag, in Israel.

Outer Space: An Irresistible Battleground for World War III

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON — World War III, if it ever comes, will probably be fought in space as well as on earth.

Despite years of effort to make outer space off-limits for war, the proliferation of military satellites which serve as remote eyes, ears and command posts for the superpowers, has gradually reared a host of virtually irresistible targets for anti-satellite weapons.

Satellites have been assigned duties that — imperceptibly, insidiously and probably also irretrievably — have changed the art of making war.

There are optical and infrared spy satellites; ferret satellites that eavesdrop on electronic signals, early warning, navigation, weather, command and control satellites; ocean vessel monitoring satellites, air traffic control satellites, and perhaps some whose missions are still unknown.

Two-thirds of all U.S. military messages sent abroad go via satellite. Precise guidance for bombers, missiles and submarines can be beamed down from satellites. Satellites stand ready to confirm that an attacking force of nuclear missiles has exploded over enemy cities, then send back damage assessments and retargeting data as the smoke clears.

Critically Dependent

Both great powers have become critically dependent on satellites in offense and defense, but they are particularly vital to the United States, which has fewer but costlier, more sophisticated and longer-lived systems in space. The United States is thereby also more vulnerable to anti-satellite, or Asat, weapons.

It was probably inevitable that the military spacecraft would not remain inviolate just because they were outside the atmosphere, military analysts say.

"If my electronics gear tells me a Soviet reconnaissance plane overhead is radiating real-time data on my position for a missile strike," a U.S. fleet commander has said, "I am going to shoot him out of the sky. Why is it different if he is a satellite?"

The great powers have tried to keep war out of space, and in June held exploratory discussions in Helsinki, at the initiative of the United States, to limit Asat systems. At the same time, however, both powers are developing anti-satellite weapons.

The negotiations promise to be long and difficult, with rather small odds that President Carter will get the kind

of treaty he wants: a "comprehensive ban" on anti-satellite systems with "strict verification" of compliance, plus dismantling of the operational system that the Russians already possess.

Verification Impossible

Differences are already apparent within the administration, sources say. The Pentagon view is that strict verification will be impossible to achieve. It favors banning the use of Asat weapons but not their development or deployment. The Russians reportedly took a similar position at Helsinki.

At first, Mr. Carter stated publicly that the United States would develop but not test an anti-satellite system. But he became convinced that such a unilateral decision put the United States at a military disadvantage and, it was learned, has quietly lifted that ban. Moscow has been told that the ban has been lifted.

The Helsinki talks in June came against the background of two existing international treaties that limit hostile activities in space. The agreements, however, are only a marginal deterrent to Asat deployments.

A 1967 UN treaty on the "peaceful uses of outer space" prohibits detonation and deployment of nuclear weapons in orbit or beyond. But nuclear warheads on anti-satellite weapons would be worse than overall, since the radiation from such blasts could indiscriminately damage all satellites, friend and foe, in the region.

Conventional explosives are more than adequate to spread a swath of shrapnel in front of a satellite moving at 17,000 mph, experts say.

SALT Provision

The other applicable treaty is the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation agreement of 1972. It forbids interference with the "national technical means" of either side to verify the other's compliance with the treaty.

It forbids tampering with the other's spy satellites when those satellites are monitoring the arms treaty —

that is, counting intercontinental missiles bombers and submarines.

But electronic snooping and early warning satellites are probably not protected.

Certainly no sanctuary can be claimed for communications, navigation, meteorological and geodetic satellites, all equally important targets, according to a book-length study, "Outer Space — Battlefield of the Future?" published this year by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.

At Helsinki, the Russians were reluctant to enter serious discussions on anti-satellite details, it is understood. But they did divide satellites into "legitimate" ones and "bandits." They cited as "bandits" direct broadcast satellites that would beam television and radio directly into home receivers in a foreign country without permission.

Chinese Initiative

Ironically, the embryonic race for anti-satellite systems was apparently triggered by China, the only other country with reconnaissance satellites. Its first spy satellite went into orbit in 1975, watching the tense Chinese-Soviet border at a time when both of the superpowers seemed to have halted their Asat activities.

Moscow had ended flight tests of anti-satellite weapons in 1972 but resumed in 1976 with an intensive series involving a "hunter-killer" satellite that is put into orbit, catches up to its target, which is also in orbit, and explodes in a TNT-like blast that kills its target as well as itself.

Space analysts differ on details, but the consensus is that the eight Soviet test flights so far have been successful. As a result, Defense Secretary Harold Brown told Congress this year that the Russians possess an "operational anti-satellite weapon system which could be used to attack some U.S. satellites."

The vulnerable spacecraft are low-orbiting (under 2,000 miles) U.S. and Chinese satellites. U.S. commu-

cation and navigation satellites are in higher orbits, as much as 22,300 miles above the earth, and beyond the range of existing systems. But by using a bigger rocket booster, the Soviet anti-satellite weapon could also reach them.

Two U.S. systems, on Kwajalein and the Johnston Islands in the Pacific, were once operational although they promised to be only marginally effective. One, using Nike-Zeus missiles, was deactivated in 1968. The other, using the Thor missile, was deactivated in 1975.

Ford's Order

In response to the resumed and intense Soviet effort, President Gerald R. Ford, in the final days of his administration in January, 1977, ordered a program to develop and deploy U.S. anti-satellite systems.

Mr. Carter, hoping for negotiations with the Russians, endorsed a vigorous research and development effort but barred testing. That restriction has now been rescinded.

There is still no commitment to deployment of the system, but U.S. negotiators told the Russians in Helsinki that the United States would tolerate no imbalance in anti-satellite weapon stockpiles.

The overall anti-satellite effort embarked on by the Pentagon, costing more than \$120 million this year and expected to double in fiscal year 1979, goes beyond a search for weapons that kill enemy satellites. It includes programs to protect U.S. satellites and ground stations from attack, as well as programs to improve facilities to track Soviet satellites and identify their missions.

The weapons effort consists of at least three programs: a Soviet-like "hunter-killer" satellite, a direct asat missile similar to the old U.S. Asat systems, and Buck Rogers rays such as the laser.

The satellite, boosted into orbit on a rocket, would use radar to seek its orbiting target, then explode in a cloud of pellets to destroy the target.

The direct ascent, or "pop-up" system is being built by Vought Corp. under a \$38 million contract. It consists of

a spinning cylinder 18 inches long, 12 inches in diameter and weighing only 30 pounds. It could be launched atop a large rocket for high orbit missions or from under the wing of an aircraft for attacking low orbit satellites. The cylinder has no warhead as such; it homes on the heat emitted from a target satellite and just rams it.

Both of these programs are slated for ground tests in early 1980, with space tests no earlier than 1981, when the special target satellites are to be ready.

The Pentagon is also developing lasers and charged particle beams that could be mounted on killer satellites in space or fired from the ground.

For their part, the Russians are said to have a half dozen large experimental laser facilities in operation, at least some of them at missile launching stations associated with anti-satellite operations.

Laser anti-satellite systems, expected to be a reality during the next decade, could melt target satellites.

One much-discussed attack scheme would bathe a target satellite in a laser beam for a short time each day to burn out its fragile solar cells over a week or two. Blame for the satellite's failure would be harder to assess than if the satellite were physically destroyed.

Crazy Satellites

Similarly, great bursts of microwave radiation upon satellites could jam their transmissions, prevent them from receiving orders, even "drive them crazy" as an expert said, in a period of crisis when they would be most needed.

For this reason, U.S. officials are suspicious of several huge Soviet electronic installations with huge power outputs but no obvious mission, such as the gigantic "over-the-horizon" radars at Nikolayev and Kiev in the Ukraine whose strong radiation is picked up in Boston. These antennas could interfere with U.S. satellites as a not-so-obvious anti-satellite system.

The Soviet anti-satellite capability is also forcing the United States to provide protection for its vital satellites. Satellites with small radar profiles have been suggested. The solar cells of satellites could be fitted with special filters to reflect light frequencies from lasers or simple cork insulation to absorb laser heat.

Protection will be given also to ground stations around the world, including tracking facilities, their links with U.S. control centers, and U.S. launching facilities, which, if sabotaged, would delay the launching of replacement satellites.

© Los Angeles Times

Swiss Seller Banks Healthy Profit at Sotheby's Sale

By Soren Melikian

LONDON, Nov. 3 (IHT) — Sotheby's has just demonstrated how far salesmanship can help a collection formed by a talented collector.

On Wednesday, 66 paintings by famous masters (several qualifying as masterpieces) went on the block as one of the most impressive collections up for sale in the past 20 years. The expensive catalog illustrated every one in color. As professionals in this field have a good memory, and quite a few of these pictures had been seen in the trade or at auction within the last 15 years, traditionally that is a handicap.

Even more of a handicap was the feeling that the seller, described as "a Swiss private collector," had placed extremely high reserves on his paintings and intended to take his profit, as stockbrokers would put it. Dealers have their soft side, and are deeply hurt at what they are inclined to consider an affront. Given all that, Sotheby's came out of this battle with flying colors.

It started off with a group of Italian primitives, which confirmed that after 20 years of appreciation they still remain the least saleable of Old Masters — far behind classical and baroque works, to say nothing of the 19th and 20th century.

Over the Estimate

Lot 1 in the sale, a fine and unusual painting of the Virgin and Child of the 14th-century Sienese school, rose to £17,600 — one-third over Sotheby's highest estimate. It was a good score, as the market stands. But, although considerably rarer than, say, a 17th-century landscape of middling quality by Dutch master Jan Van Goyen, it is only about half of what the latter will normally fetch.

A work by Florentine master Lorenzo di Bicci delighted the auctioneers when it was bought by the Museo Civico at Pisa for £44,000 — their highest pre-sale estimate. Yet it is not exactly a wild price: the painting has an excellent provenance, and had been identified by art historian F. Zeri as the centerpiece of a triptych whose wings are at the Museo Civico.

Most striking was the case of an unusually fine primitive, an enthroned Virgin and Child, surrounded by saints, by Mariotto di Nardo, which sold for £44,000. This is the price of the most banal Sisley. Doubtless professionals remembered a strangely similar work by di Nardo that was knocked down at £7,875 at Christie's in June of 1970. But this kind of consideration carries on weight in a bullish market: When a collector is after a work of art he does not care about its provenance or the price it made eight years ago — all that matters to him is its intrinsic quality.

The tale with Italian primitives is precisely that there are

hardly any collectors — only museums. And museums are only mildly enthusiastic. Indeed, they occasionally resell. It was something of a surprise to see on the block an Annunciation by a late 15th-century Florentine artist known as "The Master of the Apollo and Daphne Legend." For 18 years the work belonged to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and is indeed reproduced in F. Zeri and E. E. Gardner's standard book "Metropolitan Museum of Art Italian Paintings, Florentine School." Its £22,000 price was hardly dramatic.

The contrast with the French paintings of the 18th century that followed was striking. They generally sold close to or above Sotheby's estimates. "Fete Champetre" by Nicolas Lancret, showing a couple dancing in a garden, soared to £99,000, well over the £66,000 Sotheby forecast. One of Jean Baptiste Greuze's worst smirking, soppy portraits of a sweet young girl dreamily gazing (with her cute little pet in her lap) brought a whopping £35,000. Compared with that, the truly important French works were somewhat undervalued.

A very large picture (187 by 312 centimeters) of girls in a garden, by Francois Boucher, was knocked down at only £126,500, and a brilliantly painted landscape of a mill and an old bridge in the midst of turquoise-green trees also by Boucher, made £32,500. These were museum works, but apparently no museum buyer materialized. Nor did institutions bother about an important work by Honore Fragonard — "Le Poni de Bois." It went for £165,000.

Even though museums were not in the running, the prices were re-

markably good from the auctioneer's viewpoint.

The markup that speculator was aiming for may be inferred by comparing some of the prices he is known to have paid for his paintings and the figures reached Wednesday. Jean-Baptiste Pater's "L'embarquement pour Cythere" sold at £71,500; it was bought at Christie's in 1975 for £9,817. The £126,500 Boucher brought £41,800 in 1972. A Canaletto view of Venice, knocked down Wednesday at £132,000, had cost its owner £17,400 in 1975; a view of the Thames by the same artist, unsold at £74,800, had been acquired for £18,900 in 1975. The one Panini landscape that did sell Wednesday — for £44,000 — was bought by Colinaghi's, the well-known London gallery, for £4,950, again in 1975. No wonder that three others remained stranded if a four to ten-fold appreciation was the seller's target.

El Greco Unsold

Also failing to reach its reserve price was a marvelous landscape by Francesco Guardi, a Caprice landscape with a ruined tower overlooking a bay that was bought in at £121,000. A similar late 18th-century "portrait of a bearded man" by Frans Hals, and more unfairly a splendid portrait by Sir Anthony Van Dyck. The final flop that closed the session was an El Greco that beat a retreat unsold at £38,000.

Altogether the owner should be pleased. The sale was highly profitable for all parties. Whether it helps the market in the long run is another matter.

The Art Market

Theater in London

'Bar Mitzvah Boy' Was Better on TV

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 3 (IHT) — Theater shows signs of developing the same parasitic relationship with television that movies once had with theater. I cannot think that the relationship will benefit the stage.

In addition to whatever inherent shortcomings television drama carries with it, the TV transfer at Her Majesty's — the new musical "Bar Mitzvah Boy" — also involves the kind of betrayal familiar in numerous Hollywood adaptations of plays and novels.

Jack Rosenthal's much-acclaimed television original was a hard-edged comedy of the passionate rejection of, and the reluctant acquiescence in, the hypocrisies of the older generation by a 13-year-old boy.

On the day of his bar mitzvah, marking his transition from boyhood to manhood, he decides he doesn't want to become a man if it means being like his father or grandfather or his sister's boyfriend, all of whom took the same vows of spiritual truth and promptly ignored them. It was a delightful play of innocence and experience, made memorable by the wit of the observation of minutiae: the mother worrying endlessly about her hairstyle and insisting that the caterer reassure her that the bar mitzvah will be the nicest ever; the father cursing about the cost of it all.

But precisely the qualities that made it small-screen memorable are lost in the transformation to a big, commercial musical. Presumably the changes can be blamed on composer Jule Styne and his long association with Hollywood, and particularly on director Martin Charnin, who has tried to soften it

into a sequel to his expertly sentimental "Annie."

For if the comedy's outline remains the same, it has been filled with much. Instead of the small, uncomfortable truths of the original, which might have made middle-aged theater-goers restless (it's parents who buy tickets, not children), there are large lies intended to reassure them. It is now a comedy about a boy who is a slight worry to his lovely parents and to his even more lovely grandfather — but who turns out to be a credit to them in the end.

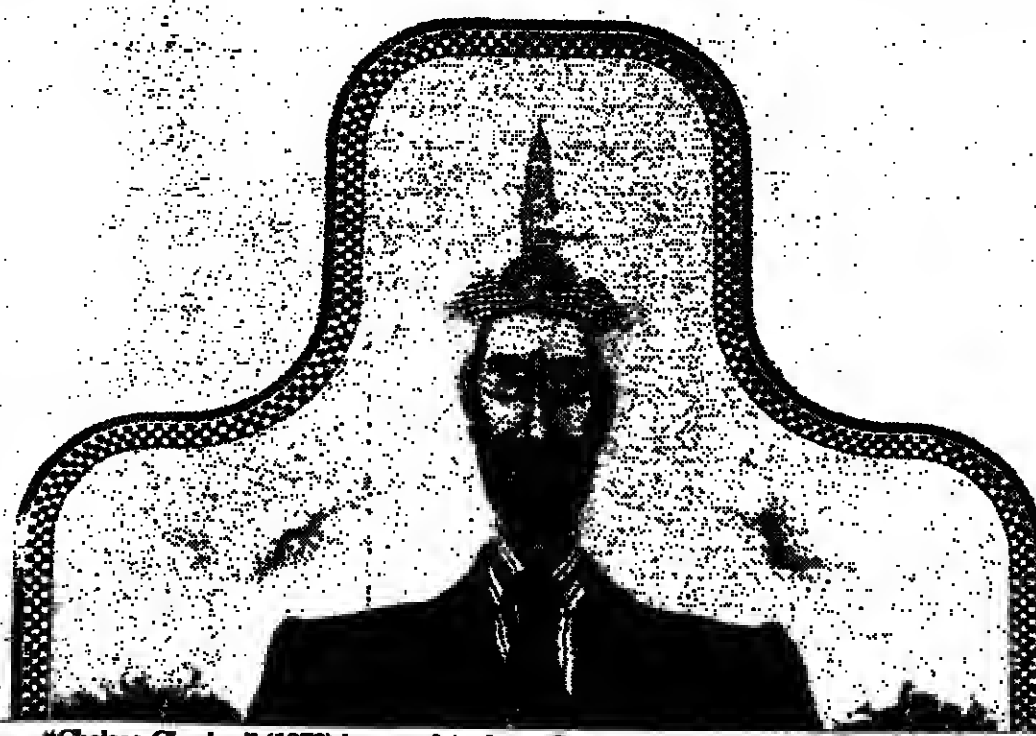
Rosenthal apparently acquiesced in all this, since he is responsible for the book. His lines are witty enough to provide much enjoyment, but when the musical ventures into song and dance it is simply dull. Only one number, "The

Bar Mitzvah of Eliot Green," has any theatrical verve or style, as more and more people try to reassure mama that everything is fine. Most of the solo songs are redundant, merely holding up what little action there is.

Barry Angel, in the title role, gives a creditable performance as an adolescent who doesn't understand compromise, but much of the acting is distinctly underpowered, smaller than life and insistently charming. It is a complacent show summed up by a song sung by the parents to each other and reprised as the final anthem. It's called "We've Done All Right" — but not by Rosenthal's original, they haven't. Even by the prevailing low standards of musicals, all right is about as much as anyone could say for this show.

Arts Agenda

Reri Grist will sing the title part in a production of Donizetti's "The Daughter of the Regiment" that will have its first performance at the Grand Theatre in Geneva on Nov. 7.



"Chelsea Checker" (1973) is part of Anthony Green exhibit at London's Royal Academy.

Around the Galleries

Autobiography in Portraits

London

Anthony Green, Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W.1, to Nov. 12. Magnificently idiosyncratic, Anthony Green, Royal Academician, portrays himself, his beautiful wife, their families and friends in a quiver of the everyday. Every painting is autobiographical in the strictest sense: Each uses all the resources of multiple perspective, asymmetry, and an Old-Masterly command of techniques and media to produce some of the most diverse, provocative and distinguished of contemporary English painting.

Robert Kushner/Kim MacConnel, Mayor Gallery, 22A Cork St., London W.1, to Nov. 10. This is a first London showing of two New York pattern painters. On the dividing line between fashion design, interior decoration and abstract painting, these striped works in gouache and acrylic on cotton, owing a little to Matisse and much to Bakst and Poiré, exude a happy, colorful exhibition.

Maxwell Armfield, Fine Art Society, 148 Bond St., London W.1, to Nov. 10. Arranged by Elizabeth Ogborne, the Southampton City Gallery, this 90-item retrospective spans the eleven decades of philosopher/musician/painter Armfield's vast output, from the portrait of his mother, made when he was 19, to a last work, also a portrait, completed a few weeks before he died at age 91.

Raham Ovenden, Piccadilly Gallery, 16 Cork St. London W.1, to Nov. 11. The ninth one-man show of this under-manned of the Brotherhood of Ruralists consists of drawings and paintings made since 1974. His major theme remains the rivetingly knowing nymphet, to which are added some strong, stylized, evocative landscapes and the less desirable combination of little girls in landscapes.

Ijs Bakker, Crafts Advisory Committee Gallery, 12 Waterloo Place, Lower Regent St., London S.W.1, to Nov. 4. Already famous for his body and shadow jewelry, Bakker oozes shows as prowess as a designer of chairs and lamps. The exhibition is augmented by photographs of larger objects and his study workshops. —MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Paris

ascia, Galerie Abel Rambert, 38 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Dec. 2. Pascin was an anagram of his actual name — Pincas. He was born in Bulgaria, brought up in Bucharest and Vienna, and came to Paris for the first time at 30, on Christmas eve in 1905. The best of Pascin is in his sensuality and a certain rendering of feminine flesh in transparent, nascent hues. The show includes paintings, drawings and some sculptures, and is a handsome reminder of an artist who remains supremely persuasive in his chosen register.

asures of the Danish Kings, Peti Palais, Paris 8, to Jan. 7. Gold, silver, crystal and jewels: the traditional trappings of royalty, and that is what we mostly see, but as something of the family collection on a grand scale. The statue of resistance is the gilded equestrian statue of Christian offered to him on the occasion his coronation in 1590. He is own engaging in a sport that is practiced in Denmark — riding a lance and putting it through a ring strung up between two posts. The king, without any incentive on the Guinness Book of records, hit the mark 206 times, and the statue worthily celebrates feat.

eimer, Galerie Albert Loeb, 10 rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to Dec. 9. Theimer, born in Moravia in 14, came to Paris in 1968. The w is devoted to small bronzes ranging from 5 to 39 centimeters in height. Theimer has talent dexterity, and produces works uniscent of the Hellenistic and

Renaissance ages. He has made technical innovations — finding ways of making single castings of such complex objects as the small gauged bits of branches that sometimes crown his heads. The heads are often split from crown to chin, as though Lizzie Borden had been at them, but the subject does not appear to be in any particular discomfort. The curious result is that we perceive the work as the expression of an emotion, but we do not experience any emotion ourselves.

Tenth Anniversary, Galerie Daniel Templo, 30 Rue Beaubourg, Paris 3, to Nov. 16. Funny, provocative, sumptuous, dull, didactic, formal — the shows at Templo's gallery have had their virtues and faults over the past decade, but on the whole they have been at the forefront of contemporary art. The American avant-garde in particular has found a window on France here: Dan Flavin, Don Judd, Ellsworth Kelly, Andy Warhol, and also Robert Motherwell and Jules Olitski. For comic effect there has been Ben, whose speciality was signing everything (BEN SIGNE TOUT); for provocation and shudders, Michel Journiac, who celebrated a parodic mass in which participants were served morsels of blood-pudding made from the artist's blood. For the dull/didactic, we had Bernar Venet who expurgated subjectivity from art (it has since returned) by displaying nothing but enlarged photos of mathematical textbooks. Templo's current show is a celebratory sampler of its career to date.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Rome

Giorgio De Chirico, Il Segno, Via Capo Le Case 4, through November.

The great master of metaphysical painting is in his 90th year; 40 of his drawings and nine of his lithographs have been assembled in his honor. The paintings of his best "surrealist" years, and the fussy "classic" oils later on — always based on unexpected and dazzling visual juxtapositions — were evocative, mysterious and fluid. The pencil and pen drawings here are interesting annotations to them. They are not particularly careful nor are they as some of his contemporaries' drawings (Matisse or Picasso, for instance), but they do provide glimpses into the master's mind. Some are on scraps of paper, some on the backs of love-letters: some are mixed in with some of his own quick, intelligent prose. Portrait sketches of his immediate family (among them one of his niece, in whose gallery all this takes place) are unpretentiously disarming. Other memorabilia, books he wrote or illustrated, historical pamphlets, art magazines by and on him, invitations to his shows, photographs by Man Ray, assorted documents — they all complement this instructive showing.

Bonalumi, Carmi, Perilli, Editalia, Via del Corso 525, to Nov. 25. Abstraction takes divergent paths in the expressions of this trio of veterans. Perilli, once an abstract expressionist and still one of the widest-ranging artists around, has found a new way: airy kite-like scaffolds, unfurling in and out of bright picture grounds to make cool, enigmatic emblems. He has forsaken his earlier, more intuitive fervor for these warning structures. For despite their lightness and the gay, toy-like color they rest on, they seem to be monoliths or totems — symbols for negative forces. Carmi's canvases are stretched over wooden shapes to make subtle white reliefs. Delicate and understated, they are enlivened by the light playing against shadow between the bumps and bosses and forms, and the valleys of neat material. Bonalumi is a hard-edge painter. His geometric forms, circles or

triangles, are cut into bright sets of rainbow bands at angles of varying predictability.

Lorenzetti, Margherita, Via Giulia 108, to Nov. 25.

Lorenzetti is one of the leading abstract sculptors in Italy. This show covers several aspects of his career, a development from 1956 until today. From the start, his pieces relied on neither volume nor mass; they were always about the interplay of space within and between forms. Sheets of hammered and buckled copper, slit and bent, hanging against the wall like giant reliefs, were early indicators of such openness. Gradually the work becomes more smoothly finished, and makes use of industrial materials — bright, shiny, angular columns and shapes in twin sets mirroring each other. Later, again, there are wall pieces of sober, planned wood and in counterpointed pairs. Everything is about weight and balance, just this side of tidiness. All of Lorenzetti's structures are finely-calibrated expressions of a contemporary sensibility.

Tom Corey, Futura, Via Prefetti 16, to Nov. 25.

Pastels of Roman walls and squares — attempts at their conceptual analysis — by this young American, are just timely exercises. However, his straightforward figurative attempts, in a competent traditional manner, are convincing.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

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Dollar Higher in Thin Trading

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ) — The dollar edged higher today against the main trading currencies but foreign exchange market conditions remained unsettled and volume thin in the wake of the U.S. support package.

The market is expected to remain very nervous next week until rate movements could be volatile. "I wouldn't be surprised to see some selling of dollars next week. The dollar could fall to 1.86-1.87

Volatile Market Seen Next Week

(Deutsche) marks before people start to take another look at buying dollars," one London dealer predicted.

Sterling was relatively active today as workers at Ford Motor Co. of Britain, generally rejected the company's latest pay offer of 16.5

percent, in breach of the government's 5-percent pay guideline.

The Bank of England sold an estimated \$45 million to prop up the pound as it sagged to around \$1.97 in intraday trading. It finished the day at \$1.9845, down 1.05 cents on the day. Sterling was steadier against the Continental European currencies, which also lost ground against the dollar.

The dollar rose to 1.8910 DM from 1.8695 late yesterday and 1.7605 a week earlier. The Bundesbank bought about \$30 million to help the U.S. currency today. The central banks of Italy and Norway together absorbed about \$30 million.

Gold Retreats

In Swiss franc trading, the dollar climbed to 1.6163 francs from 1.6015 overnight and 1.5045 last week. Against the French franc, it was quoted at 4.28-4.29 francs, as the thin turnover resulted in relatively wide spreads between bid and asked quotations. This compares with 4.25-4.29 francs late yesterday and 4.0645 francs late last Friday.

The U.S. unit rose 1.05 yen to 189.05 and was up from 178.90 a week earlier. It also rose against the Benelux and Italian currencies.

The Canadian dollar was steady at 85.51 U.S. cents versus 85.56 cents.

The price of gold continued its retreat, falling below the \$220 level for the first time in a month. It stood at \$219.55 an ounce at the morning London fixing and \$215.20 in the afternoon. It closed at \$215.25, down from \$221.75 yesterday.

China Arranges Canton Deals on 'Compensation'

From Wire Dispatches
CANTON, China, Nov. 3 — Foreign businessmen attending the autumn trade fair here said a number of "compensation deals" had been concluded between China and foreign firms. Under the arrangements, foreign firms supply plant and know-how to China and in return receive output from the production lines which they sell.

The businessmen estimated that between 50 and 60 such deals had been done with Hong Kong firms, mostly in textiles and electronics, with a further 25 carried out with Japanese concerns. Chinese officials also noted China is willing to produce to overseas buyers' specifications, pointing out that foreign styles were in display in the fair's textile hall for the first time.

Separately, it was reported that China signed a letter of intent to buy 1.5 million tons of Brazilian steel products over a three-year period beginning 1979. The value was put at \$500 million but no figure was mentioned in the documents signed Wednesday in Rio de Janeiro.

Peking also signed a contract for eight cargo ships, valued at more than \$100 million, with Kawasaki Heavy Industries, of Japan. The order represents the biggest single order for new ships ever placed by the Chinese.

A Dutch trade ministry official also said that China has decided in principle to award a contract to the Netherlands to build a \$1-billion deep-sea port at Lian Yun Kang, about 170 kilometers north of Shanghai.

China has also purchased an additional 31.5 million bushels of U.S. corn, bringing its total purchases for the year ending Sept. 30, 1979, to 51.2 million bushels.

U.K. Banks Lift Rate

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ) — National Westminster Bank, Midland Bank and Lloyds Bank said today they will raise their base lending rate 1.5 points to 11.5 percent to match yesterday's increase by Barclays Bank. The increase is effective Monday.

Austria Output Down

VIENNA, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ) — Austria's industrial production index in August 1978 stood at 113.76, down 0.6 percent from July, but up 2.7 percent from August 1977, the statistics office reported today. The index is based on 1971 equals 100.

U.S. Seeks to Split Up Subsidiaries**AT&T Suit Goes Beyond Divestiture**

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (NYT) — The Justice Department has outlined to the Federal District Court here plans to break up American Telephone and Telegraph that go beyond the divestiture proposal outlined by the department in its 1974 antitrust complaint.

In a filing with the court on Wednesday, the department for the first time raised the possibility that it would not only seek to compel Western Electric to sever its ties with AT&T but would also ask the court to split the manufacturing subsidiary into two or more companies.

Additionally, the government said it might seek to split off from AT&T, the holding company for the Bell System, some of the 23 subsidiary, local-service telephone companies. They provide service to 92 percent of the country's telephone, with the remaining 8 percent served by 1,700 small, independent telephone companies.

In the original Sherman Act complaint alleging monopoly four years ago, the department recommended that Western Electric, Bell Laboratories, another subsidiary,

and the Long Lines Division of AT&T, which provides long-distance service between the local companies, all be split from AT&T for the sake of introducing more competition into the telecommunications business.

Elements Outlined

The additional elements of divestiture were outlined by the Justice Department in a 628-page statement on the facts and alleged violations of law that the government will try to prove in trial. The civil suit, in some respects the most far-reaching industrial reorganization the government has ever pursued through antitrust litigation, could come to trial in 1980.

AT&T won a procedural victory yesterday when Chief Justice Warren Burger continued a stay of a District Court order that the company hopes to overturn. That order directs AT&T to turn over to the department documents that the company has already made available to corporate plaintiffs in private antitrust suits.

The 1974 complaint charges that AT&T had monopolized the telecommunications business in several ways, but especially in that

the parent company has required the operating subsidiaries to buy all their equipment from Western Electric, the manufacturing subsidiary.

Chief Justice Burger referred the company's application for a stay to the conference of all nine Supreme Court justices scheduled for next Friday. The decision of that conference is expected to be announced on Monday, Nov. 13, and at least until then the lower court order will be stayed.

'Discovery' Process

The Justice Department has said that requiring the company to turn over to it documents now in the possession of two private plaintiffs, Litton Industries and the MCI Corporation, would shorten the usual pretrial "discovery" process and make possible the start of trial in 1980.

The company has said it needs several years more for adequate preparation of its defense. It also contended that compelling it to give the MCI and Litton documents to the government would represent a dangerous expansion of the already substantial investigative powers the government has.

Wall St. Prices Gain; Prime Rate at 10 3/4%

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose today in moderate trading, helped by a firmer dollar and a reduction in October unemployment.

Investors shrugged off a rise in prime rates. Led by Citibank, many of the nation's banks, including Bank of America, the largest, raised their prime lending rate a full half-point to 10 3/4 percent. The usual 1/2-point move in the rate banks charge for business loans came three days after most of the nation's banks sent the rate up a quarter-point to 10 1/4 percent.

Citibank also raised its broker-loan rate, often a precursor of the prime rate, to 11 percent from 10 1/2 percent. Most economists have been predicting a prime of 11 to 11 1/2 percent and the increase in the broker-loan rate makes the higher rate for the nation's business borrowers almost a certainty.

In the government securities market, the Federal Reserve waited until the key federal funds rate had risen to 10 percent before adding reserves. Dealers said the move could mean the Fed's target rate on funds, overnight reserves banks lend one another, fell in a band of from 9 1/2 to 10 percent. Previously, some dealers had assumed the Fed's target was a flat 10 percent. The Fed funds closed at 9 15/16 percent.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 6.15 points to 823.11 and advanced the declines 801 to 658. Volume fell to 26 million shares from yesterday's 41.03 million.

Del Monte climbed 1 1/4 to 41 1/4. It signed a definitive agreement to be acquired by R.J. Reynolds Industries in a deal valued at \$48.50 per Del Monte share. Reynolds added one to 57 1/2, ex-dividend.

Petroleum issues were strong. Exxon, the most active issue, gained 2 1/2 to 52 1/2. Atlantic Richfield 3/4 to 53 1/4. Texaco 3/4 to 23 1/4 and Mobil two to 68 1/4.

General Motors picked up 1/4 to 60 1/4 but Ford eased 3/4 to 40 1/4. GM's late October car sales rose 16 percent and Ford's fell 15 percent. Chrysler, the second most active issue, gained 1/4 to 11 1/4, as analysts hailed the appointment of former Ford president Lee Iacocca as its president and chief operating officer.

Eastman Kodak rose 1 1/4 to 60 1/4.

Such a deal serves as an "escape hatch" for people who think foreign currency prices will not rally and want to limit their losses or lock in a smaller profit, he says.

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- (3) Drilling of two artesian wells (± 80 m deep) through the salt deposit for reaching and testing the underlying aquifer,
- Drilling of 100 shallow wells (± 10 m deep) in the salt deposit and equipments,
- Installation of a pumping system and continuous brine pumping during 4 months,
- Miscellaneous tests and works during 1 year;
- (4) Winning, packing and transporting 4,000 m³ of brine to a Libyan harbour,
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who will provide companies having adequate capacities with all information required to prepare their detailed prequalification file. All correspondence shall bear the reference "Marada Chemical Complex".

Britain Would Favor EMS If Original Principles Met

LONDON, Nov. 3 — Britain thinks a European Monetary System would make sense if it creates a zone of currency stability and providing it satisfies the general principles agreed to by Common Market finance ministers last June, Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, told a parliamentary committee.

Answering questions from a subcommittee of the House of Commons Expenditure Committee, Mr. Healey said most governments wanted, and still want, the EMS to embody these principles. But differences still exist between EEC member states about how they should be implemented, he added.

Mr. Healey said the eight principles for the proposed scheme agreed by EEC finance ministers are: it should be durable; include all member states; favor higher growth; impose symmetrical obligations on all members; have adequate resources for intervention; provide for realignment of member currencies by agreement; not be detrimental to other major currencies and include measures to produce a less perverse transfer of resources within the EEC.

Following meetings between West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti as well as between Mr. Schmidt and French President Giscard d'Estaing, it is understood that the German and French leaders are ready to allow a wider bandspread for the Italian lire in the initial phase of the EMS that is to be operational with the start of next year.

After the Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt meeting yesterday in Paris, German sources were quoted as saying that the two leaders agreed to propose at 4.5 percent fluctuation margin either side of the central rate — for a total bandspread of 9 percent — for the lire. This would be double the 4.5 percent band-



Henri C. Zeverin

**PEOPLE
IN BUSINESS**

American Express International Banking Corp. has announced that Henri C. Zeverin, vice president, has been named head of AEIBC in France. He succeeds G. Gyrus Krug who has been named senior vice president for the firm's European investment banking activities based in London.

Detlef Rohwedder, West German state secretary in the economic ministry, is resigning his post to become management board vice president of Hoechst Werke as of Jan. 1.

Merlin Alger, previously adjunct comptroller, has been named vice president and comptroller of ITT Europe.

William Steen has joined Chase Manhattan, London, as executive director of Eurobonds after resigning from the newly merged firm, Credit Suisse/First Boston.

Phillips Petroleum has named Steve Samboun staff director, supply and development for the Middle East.

Prices Steady In W. Germany

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ) — The West German cost-of-living index for October was unchanged from September but up 2.1 percent from October 1977, the statistics office said today.

The index, 1970 equals 100, stood at 150 in October, unchanged from September and up from 146.9 in October 1977.

Separately, the Labor Institute said the October unemployment rate stood at 3.9 percent, or 901,636 jobs, up from September's 3.8 percent but down from 4.2 percent in October 1977. The index of new orders to manufacturing was also reported up a preliminary 1.1 percent in September from August and rose 7.6 percent from September 1977.

Peru Creditors To Reschedule Debt Due '79-80

PARIS, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ) — Creditors have agreed to reschedule \$568 million of payments due in 1979 and 1980 of Peru's external debt, Peruvian Finance Minister Javier Silva Ruete said today.

The rescheduling, representing 90 percent of payments due in those two years, will be paid over 7 years with a grace period of 2 years, he said.

Additionally, private banks have agreed to reschedule \$880 million of payments due in 1979 and 1980 over a period of 7 1/2 years, with a grace period of 3 years, he added.

Although he told reporters that the agreement had been concluded, a communiqué issued after the 2-day meeting of the so-called Club of Paris, comprised of Peru's creditors, said that lending countries "had agreed to recommend to their governments an important relief" of Peru's external debt. The communiqué gave no figures, but said creditor nations recognized the efforts undertaken by Peru and agreed to help the country restore its balance-of-payments position through a "positive contribution."

Mr. Ruete said that following today's accord, Peru has been able to reschedule a total of \$1.94 billion of payments due in 1979 and 1980, including payments on debts owed to the Soviet Union, Latin American countries and international organizations.

Turkey Seeks Aid

ANKARA, Nov. 3 (AP) — Turkey, as an associate member, has asked the European Economic Community for \$6.1 billion in economic aid over the next five years, a high-level official disclosed.

Nazif Cuhur, head of the Foreign Ministry Economic Department, who led a Turkish delegation to Brussels last week for talks with EEC officials, told reporters that his amount constituted a substantial portion of the \$15.4 billion Turkey needs in hard currency to realize the targets of its four-year economic development plan. He did not say whether Turkey would acquire the remaining hard currency, but it is already known that the country has been seeking credits from the Soviet Union, other Socialist countries, oil-rich neighbors and international finance organizations.

Market Closed

Japanese banks and stock exchanges were closed Friday for a national holiday.

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Dean & Dean has issued a report specifying levels to which key summer-rally leaders may rebound from last October's panic-fall lows — but warning that some of these may be in for second roundings to still lower levels as the U.S. tax-selling season starts in December. This, say Dean & Dean's computerized researchers, could create the classic buying opportunity of the past three years — followed by a consequential turning of the tide in GOLD. Stocks listed above, including some already-corrected buys, are covered in detail along with selected commodities with trends of their own which could offer productive switching opportunities. Send the coupon for free coverage.

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12 Month	Stock	S&P	Close	Prev	12 Month	Stock	S&P	Close	Prev	12 Month	Stock	S&P	Close	Prev						
Low	Div	In \$	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close

Toronto Stocks		High	Low	Close
32819	Simpsons	54 1/2	54	54

Closing Prices Nov. 3, 1978

7801 Moore	\$35 1/4	34 1/4	35	172 Cullins	\$22	22	22
3900 Murphy	218 1/4	10	10 1/2 + 1/4	150 ConSo Ry	\$44	44	44
410 Nat Trust	\$20	20	20 + 1/4	600 Dom Bldg	\$28	28	28

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	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	60,000 lbs.; cents per lb.
Dec	25.67	25.88	25.61	25.73	+ .06		Dec	25.67	25.88	25.61	25.73	+ .06
Jan	25.65	25.80	25.48	25.72	- .03		Jan	25.65	25.80	25.48	25.72	- .03

*—Nominal		Total open interest Thur. 35,900, off 750 from Wed.	Dec 213.00 218.50 212.50 213.00 —5.50	10000 OPEN INTEREST THURS. 11,000, OFF 1000 FROM WED.
NEW YORK FUTURES			Jan 218.50 220.00 218.50 214.70 —5.90	
			Feb 218.00 221.50 214.00 218.50 —5.90	
			Mar 207.00 204.50 207.00 208.00 —4.50	
				LIVE BEEF CATTLE

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year	
MAINE POTATOES						124.80	125.80	122.15	122.15	-3.00	246.50	246.50	244.00	245.00	-2.00	35.95	35.95	35.95	35.95
						125.00	125.00	121.95	121.95	-3.00	245.00	243.00	238.00	240.00	-7.00	35.95	35.95	35.95	35.95
						124.80	125.80	121.90	121.90	-3.00	245.00	244.70	242.50	244.50	-7.20	35.95	35.95	35.95	35.95
											245.00	244.00	243.00	244.00	-1.00	35.95	35.95	35.95	35.95

Dec	75.05	75.40	74.90	75.30	-0.25	Sep	3.37%	3.40	3.35%	3.39%	+0.01%	Oct	73.00	72.30	72.40	72.40	-
Jan	75.50	75.90	75.50	75.70	-0.25	Dec	3.45	3.45%	3.45	3.45%	+0.01%						
Mar	76.45	76.45	76.00	76.50	-0.25												

Total open interest Thur. 4,925, up \$4 from 4,921.

Est. sales: 2,473; sales Thurs. 2,347.

114,000 tons; cents per lb.		Est. sales: 8,500; sales Thur. 8,352		from Wed.		LIVE HOGS	
Jan	8.83	8.83	9.05	+0.20			
Mar	9.21	9.37	9.21	9.34	-0.02		

Chrysler	294,000	11½ + ¼
Tesco Inc	280,500	22¼ + ¾
Gm Motors	267,900	60¾ - ½

(Yesterdays closing prices)

Aug	7.19	7.25½	7.16	7.21	+ .04½
Jul	7.29	7.36	7.25½	7.34½	+ .07½
Jun	7.03	7.03	6.94	7.03	- .10

Aug	\$2.40	\$2.00	\$1.95	\$2.10	+ .15
Jul	\$2.40	\$2.00	\$1.95	\$2.10	+ .15
Jun	\$2.40	\$2.00	\$1.95	\$2.10	+ .15

Est. values: \$ 3.10; sales: 7.00

Romada In	219,400	91% — 1/4	AKZO	29.20	Hawker Sidd	2.28	Total open interest Thurs. 742,694, off 1,753	7CED BROTHERS 90,000 lbs. 1 cent; more lb
FordMat	210,700	40% — 3/4	Albair Halls	11.80	Murphy Bow	1.714		
DowChem	207,000	77						

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	\$14.19	229.00	809.51	822.11	+6.15
	17	23	23	23	

	Arbed	2,220	0.57
GBL (B.lamb)	1,520		0.13
Cock Cusrow	403		

London Metals Market

IMM Futures

Standard & Poors	Petrofina	3,350	ERBA	1,111.00	November 4, 1978	Today	Previous	SWISS FRANC,
	Ph. Gevaert	1,316	ErcMorell	256.00		Bid	Asked	Open High Low Close
	Soc. Generale	2,020	Fiat	2,698.00		Bid	Asked	Dec 0.6372 0.6372 0.6372 0.6370 -0.0000

November 2, 1978				STERLING			
High	Low	Class	Previous	Dec	1977	1978	1980-1981
191.850	281.949	2.812	174.000	1.9770	1.9848	1.9880	1.9900-1.9920
227.071	442.937	5.665	181.30	1.9870	1.9948	1.9980	2.0000-2.0020
150.308	309.170	2.799	167.00	1.9970	2.0048	2.0080	2.0100-2.0120
167.00			167.00	2.0170	2.0248	2.0280	2.0300-2.0320

American Most Actives				CANADIAN DOLLAR							
Sales	Close	Ch.									
Veba	129.50		Moel Henn	571.00	Mar	116.95	115.00	116.80	116.90	115.20	115.20
Volkswagen	243.50		Moutinex	129.90	May	118.80	116.75	118.65	118.75	117.15	117.20
			Portbos	198.20	Aug	121.00	118.00	120.00	120.00	119.15	119.20

New 78 highs	N.A.	GEC	3.15	Hartford	6.22	May	1.95	1.91	1.87	1.88	1.82	1.82
New 78 lows	N.A.	FreeSied	18.00	Neale	3.40	Jul	1.25	1.25	1.29	1.24	1.29	1.25
American Stock Index:		GKN	2.48	Sandoz	3.60	Sep	M.T.	N.T.	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.22

Commodity **Contract** **Settle** **Open** **High** **Low** **Close** **Change**

Escudo:	45.90	Israeli £:	18.49	Peseta:	71.60	Schilling:	13.79	Sw. Krona:	4.3385	Yen:	188.65
Norw. Kronr:	5.0175	Fio Mark:	3.97125	Belgian Franc:	30.80	Hong Kong \$:	4.767				

buy one pound.

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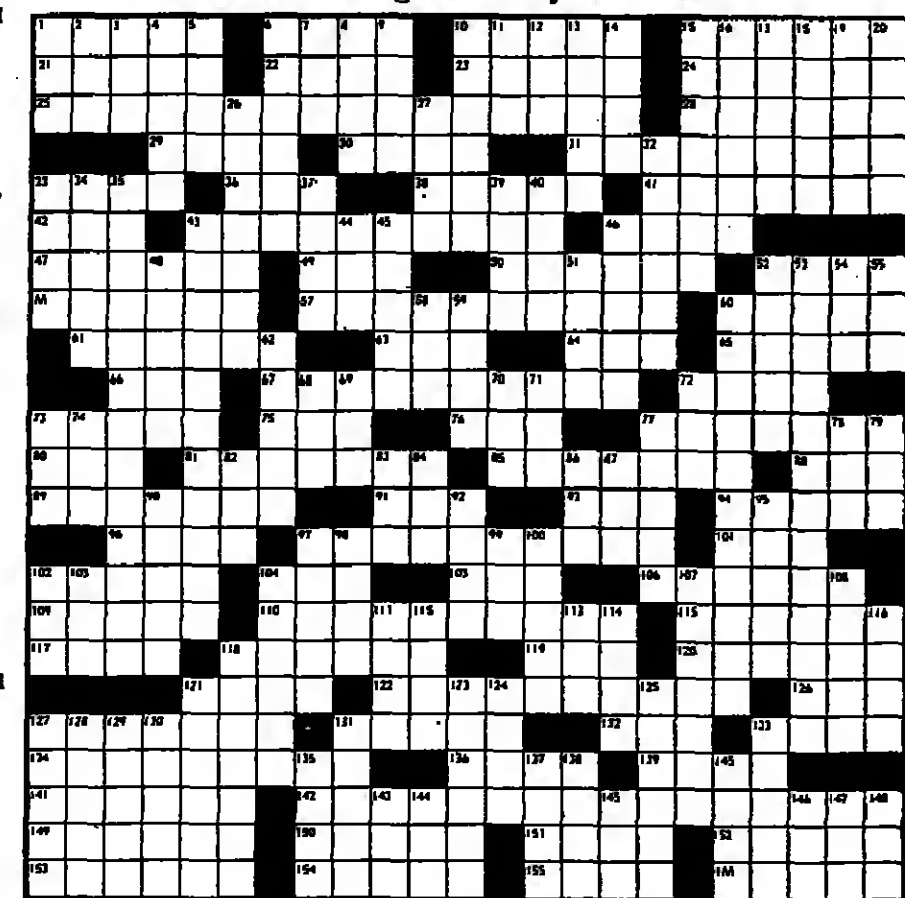
- 1 Sufficient
6 Fabric
10 Uriah's
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15 Carpenter's
tool
21 Sacred text
of Islam
22 Prepare
23 Available
24 Ham actor
25 Dance
28 Ill, in France
29 Director
30 "I...
31 Disparages
32 Cheers
33 Tranquility,
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38 Seven
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41 High peak
42 Direction
43 Tumbler
46 Marlenbad
and others
47 Miss Street
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49 By: Sp.
50 Attraction
52 A science:
Abbr.
56 Swift's forte
57 Assuming
60 Garden
workers
61 Go over with
a dry mop
63 Born

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

What's That Again

By Elmer Toro



DOWN

- 1 Egyptian
spirit
2 Farm sound
3 Golf tour
member
4 Strips
5 Noun suffix
6 Black
widow

DOWN

- 7 St. Pierre,
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8 Shoe part
9 Sea speed
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16 Visions

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13 Teams Compete for Pacts

Mets Pick Rose in Free-Agent Draft

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—The New York Mets opened baseball's third re-entry draft today by making Pete Rose the first choice in the annual grab for veteran free agents.

Each player on the list of 42 eligibles could be selected by as many as 13 teams in the draft. In addition, his old team has the option to enter negotiations with the player.

The draft rotation was in reverse order of the final standings, with the Mets picking first because they had the National League's poorest record. Seattle, with the worst win-loss mark in the AL, had the No. 2 selection.

Veterans Dominate

Unlike the first two re-entry drafts, which included stars like Reggie Jackson, Joe Rudi, Larry Biele and Mike Torrez, all in their baseball primes, this year's group of free agents was mostly seasoned veterans. Because of their ages, it was expected that the bidding on the open market would not be as spirited for them.

Among the names were pitcher Luis Tiant of the Boston Red Sox, listed at 38 but rumored to be

much older, and pitcher Tommy John of the Los Angeles Dodgers, who is 35.

Rose, the veteran third baseman for the Cincinnati Reds, batted .302 last season and set a National League record with a 44-game hitting streak.

The Mariners made utilityman Lee Lacy the second choice in the opening round. Primarily a pinch-hitter with the Los Angeles Dodgers, he batted .261 in 103 games.

Rose was selected by four other teams in the first round, including the Atlanta Braves, San Diego Padres, Texas Rangers and Philadelphia Phillies.

5 Choose John

Also chosen by five teams in the opening round was John, who posted a 17-10 record with a 3.30 earned run average for the Dodgers. The veteran left-hander was chosen by St. Louis, Cincinnati, which was participating in the re-entry process for the first time, Kansas City, Milwaukee and the New York Yankees.

Relief pitcher Mike Marshall, almost completely ignored when he

was available in this draft a year ago, was chosen four times in the first round. Marshall, 10-12 with 21 saves and a 2.36 earned run average last season, was picked by Montreal, the Chicago White Sox, the Chicago Cubs and San Francisco.

Larry Gura, the stylish left-hander who posted a 16-4 record and a 2.72 ERA for Kansas City's American League West champions last season, was picked by Montreal, the Chicago White Sox, the Chicago Cubs and San Francisco.

Following the Mets and Seattle in the draft rotation, Atlanta chose Rose. Then, Toronto picked veteran pitcher Jim Slaton, who was 17-11 with a 4.12 ERA for Detroit last season. St. Louis then chose John, and Oakland, which has lost a host of stars in the re-entry draft process, selected third baseman Darrell Evans, who batted .243 with 20 homers and 78 runs batted in for San Francisco this year.

Then, Houston took Gura and Cleveland chose Oakland reliever Elias Sosa, who posted an 8-2 record with 14 saves and a 2.64 ERA for the A's.

Montreal, the White Sox and the Cubs all picked Marshall in rapid succession, before Minnesota went for Gura and San Diego selected Rose.

Detroit Declines to Pick

Detroit passed, indicating no interest in participating in the auction.

Then, Pittsburgh chose Gura. Texas went for Rose, San Francisco selected Marshall and California chose Slaton.

Philadelphia then picked Rose, followed by Baltimore's selection of Gura and two straight picks of John by Cincinnati and Kansas City. Los Angeles then chose outfielder Tom Seaver, who batted .259 for Seattle last season and originally came to the major leagues with the Dodgers.

The first round was concluded

with Milwaukee picking John, Boston choosing Lacy and the Yankees' choice of John.

Gura became the first player chosen by the maximum of 13 teams. Five straight clubs chose him early in the second round, starting with Seattle, followed by Atlanta, Toronto, St. Louis and Oakland. Later in the round, San Francisco chose him, and the last three clubs in the draft rotation, Milwaukee, Boston and the Yankees, completed the selection.

The Mets' opening selection in the second round was Marshall, and two players got their first calls. Houston chose catcher Jerry Grote, who first came to the majors with the Astros in 1964, and Montreal picked infielder-outfielder Derrel Thomas, who spent the 1977 season with San Diego.

The most popular player in the third round was Sosa, who was chosen nine times. The clubs selecting Sosa in the third round were: Seattle, Atlanta, Toronto, Houston, Montreal, the Chicago Cubs, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Milwaukee.

Sosa Closed Out

When the Mets made Sosa the opening choice in round four, that completed his 13-club limit.

Two other players, John and Lacy, were closed out in the fourth round, while the White Sox and Cincinnati pulled out of the draft with their second consecutive pass.

That means the White Sox will close themselves by trying to sign Marshall and Sosa, and the Reds will pursue John and Lacy.

Three other clubs—Seattle, Toronto and the Cubs—passed in the fourth and fifth rounds. That means the Mariners will go after Lacy, Gura and Sosa; the Blue Jays will chase Slaton, Gura and Sosa, and the Cubs will try to sign Marshall, Lacy and Sosa.

Slaton was closed out in the fifth round, as the draft continued with clubs beginning to pull out one by one.

Britain Takes Lead

Wade wears down Austin in Wightman Cup match.

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Virginia Wade defeated 15-year-old Tracy Austin, 3-6, 7-5, 6-3, tonight to give the British women's tennis team a 2-1 lead over the United States in the Wightman Cup.

The young prodigy from Rolling Hills, Calif., kept Wade, the British captain and last year's Wimbledon champion, on the court at the Royal Albert Hall for more than two hours.

Austin, the youngest girl to play for the United States in the tournament's history, took control of the first set from the start and never looked like losing it.

Wade looked out of touch as the youngster raced to a 2-1 lead. The British star broke back for 2-1, but then made three unforced errors and allowed Austin to break again to lead 2-1. That break was enough to give Austin the set. Games went with service afterward.

Wade tried to play short, sliced backhands and bring Austin forward from her baseline. But more often than not, these shots failed to clear the net.

The pattern changed dramatically at the start of the second set. Wade allowed Austin only seven points in five games as she raced to a 4-1 lead with a break in the second game. Austin fought back to 4-4 with deep, probing shots to the baseline. Wade, whose backhand was shaky, found these shots hard to deal with.

But after having a break point for 5-4, Austin finally cracked at 5-6. A smash gave Wade set point and a fine passing shot clinched the set.

Pam Shriver, 16, also making her Wightman Cup debut, lost to Britain's Michele Tyler, 7-5, 3-6, 3-6, in a tense and overcast two-hour battle last night. This was after Chris Evert cruised to a 6-2, 6-1 victory over Sue Barker in less than an hour.

The cool and experienced Evert, who has a 100 percent record in five Wightman Cup encounters since 1971, over looked in any danger of losing that record against Shriver.

But Shriver, who is taking a week off from high school studies in Lutherville, Md., and who traveled to Britain suffering from a cold, was nervous in front of the 7,000 fans—not as confident and aggressive as she had been in attaining the first of the U.S. Open two months ago.

NHL Standings

Conference	Team	W	L	T	Pts
Atlantic Division	Montreal	4	1	1	9
	Detroit	4	3	1	9
	Los Angeles	3	5	0	6
	Washington	2	4	2	6
	Pittsburgh	1	7	2	4
	Atlanta	1	7	2	4
Central Division	St. Louis	4	2	1	9
	Chicago	3	5	0	6
	Vancouver	3	5	0	6
	San Jose	2	4	3	7
	Calgary	2	4	3	7
	Edmonton	1	7	2	4
Pacific Division	Seattle	4	2	1	9
	San Francisco	3	5	0	6
	Los Angeles	3	5	0	6
	San Jose	2	4	3	7
	Calgary	2	4	3	7
	Edmonton	1	7	2	4

Transactions

Indians (WHA) — Sold center Wayne Gretzky, left wing Peter Driscoll and center Steve Adams to the Los Angeles Kings.

Stars (WHA) — Signed defenseman Kevin Morrison and center Andre Morelle to the minors.

Chicago (NHL) — Named Harry Denison as minor league coach of the Chicago Wolves.

San Jose (NHL) — Signed Steve Schaefer as minor league coach of the San Jose Sharks.

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NFL Weekend

Dolphins Are Favored to Edge Cowboys

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT)—Dallas visits Miami on Sunday, the first such match to be held at the Orange Bowl and the only third contest between the Cowboys and the Dolphins. The first was at Super Bowl VI in New Orleans six years ago with the Cowboys the winners.

The second, at Dallas in 1973 with the Dolphins the victors. Previews of all games follow, with win-loss records in parentheses.

Interconference

Dallas (6-3) at Miami (6-3)—The gospel according to Tom Landry is that you bunker down in November and scratch for the playoffs. The Cowboys are certainly scratching against a dismal offensive effort against the Vikings. The Dolphins, meanwhile, are rolling on the ground with Larry Little and Bob Kucharberg, but still play. Betting line: Miami by 1.

New Orleans (5-4) at Pittsburgh (8-1)—This could be the best season in Saints' history, which may not say much, but the coach, Dick Nolan, deserves some credit. The talent is thin. Franco Harris continues to carry the Steelers a long way. They will play hard enough to win while awaiting the playoffs. Rams come next. Betting line: Pittsburgh by 10.

Seattle (4-5) at Chicago (3-6)—The Bears have come out straight and the bottom is in sight. They will have a hard time against Jim Zorn, the Seahawks' talented passer. Betting line: Chicago by 3.

American Conference

Cincinnati (1-8) at San Diego (3-6)—The Bengals rediscovers their offense as Ken Anderson had his first strong passing game in an upset victory over the Oilers. They also found a running back with outside speed in David Turner, a rookie. The Chargers have defied prediction all season. They are 2-3 under Doc Coryell. Betting line: San Diego by 7 points.

Cleveland (5-4) at Houston (5-4)—Houston won the earlier game at Cleveland on a last-second field goal. Both are three games behind Pittsburgh but the Oilers have done better against the strog team. How could they have lost to the Bengals after beating the Steelers? Earl Campbell is 201 rushing yards away from 1,000 for the season. Betting line: Houston by 4.

New England (7-2) at Buffalo (3-6)—The Bills have given up more than 40 points twice this season and here comes the third opportunity. The Bills' defense has caught up to Joe Ferguson, erstwhile league passing leader. Of many underdog Patriots, the most deserving is Steve Nelson, the ferocious line-backer. Betting line: New England by 8.

New York Jets (5-4) at Denver (6-3)—The Jets are badly hurt, especially with the best

linebacker, Greg Buttle, gone for the year. But they're spirited and this could be a close game because both Denver quarterbacks, Craig Morton and Norris Weese, are ailing. The Broncos have just been squeaking by with defense carrying offense as usual. Betting line: Denver by 8½.

Oakland (5-4) at Kansas City (2-7)—The Raider defense has fallen apart and will have a hard time stopping the relentless pounding of the Chiefs' wing-T attack. The latter is gaining respect. But K.C. has no defense, especially against the pass. The Raiders are a long way from the Super Bowl, although they do play Denver again, on Dec. 3. Betting line: Oakland by 6½.

National Conference

Detroit (3-6) at Minnesota (5-4)—Fran Tarkenton's 18th season is turning out to be his best. Chuck Foreman is beginning to move and the defense has tightened up. The Lions have lost 18 of their last 20 to the Vikings, including the last four. But they possess a two-game winning streak and their offense is moving.

San Francisco (1-8) at Atlanta (3-6)—The Falcons stay with Jim Jones at quarterback after his credible game against the Rams last week. They trail by 10 with 8 minutes left. That outcome and the rest by

ing. Betting line: Minnesota by 7.

Green Bay (7-2) at Philadelphia (4-5)—The Eagles' four running backs are all ailing and Louie Giammona, the former Jet who has not played in two years, was just signed up. The Packers are sound even in key statistics, but their next three opponents are the Cowboys, Broncos and Vikings. After that, the world will know if The Pack is really back. No betting line.

New York Giants (5-4) at St. Louis (1-8)—Jim Hart did a great job for the Cardinals in victory over the Eagles despite a shoulder separation. The offensive line has good health again and morale is high. Giants have vulnerable pass defense and their second-half collapse against New Orleans may have left scars. Betting line: St. Louis by 2.

San Francisco (1-8) at Atlanta (3-6)—The Falcons stay with Jim Jones at quarterback after his credible game against the Rams last week. They trail by 10 with 8 minutes left. That outcome and the rest by

Redskins' '49er coach, Pete McClellan, his job. It's now an unsettled young team without direction. Betting line: Atlanta by 4.

Tampa Bay (5-5) at Los Angeles (7-2)—No one likes to play the rowdy Buccaneers and their rugged defense, which ranks No. 2 behind the Rams unit. The Rams lost the Atlanta game because of five turnovers and a blocked punt. They are unlikely to be so sloppy again and clearly deserve an edge here because of a superior offense. Betting line: Los Angeles by 10.

Moonday

Washington (7-2) at Baltimore (3-6)—This is the Colts' third Monday night game and Bert Jones is expected to play in this one. His target will be Gerald Williams, Redskins cornerback replacing Lemar Parrish who is out for the year. Injury to George Starke has caused rearrangement of the offensive line and a team like that, Baltimore, is expected to protect 39-year-old Bill Kilmer, look for the more nimble Joe Theismann to quarterback Skins. Betting line: Washington by 3½.

College Football

Navy Braces for Notre Dame's Brawn

From Wire Dispatches

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 3—Middle guard A.E. Miller is readying himself for Navy's collision tomorrow with Notre Dame—perhaps the biggest fight of his life.

Miller, a 6-foot-1, 219-pound senior whose second sport is boxing, anchors a Middle defense that has outched three shutouts and held seven opponents to an average of only five points.

When the undefeated Middle head West this weekend, they will take with them a defensive unit that is statistically the best in the nation—ranked first in overall defense, first in scoring defense and second against the rush.

On the line will be more than just one game, but a chance for Navy to receive a bid to a bowl game, and—perhaps—to go undefeated.

"Every week there seems to be a little more emotion involved," said Miller, a Little Rock, Ark., native who came back from an injury last week to help hold Pitt to minus-28 yards rushing. The Navy defense forced Pitt quarterback Rick Trocano to pass 51 times, but the charge of Miller, linebackers Nick Mygas and Tom Paulk, and defensive tackle Steve Chambers sacked Trocano seven times for 65 yards.

"If we beat Notre Dame, there's a chance to go all the way with an unblemished record," Miller said.

The last time Navy won its first eight games was 1926, when the team finished 9-0-1 with a season-ending tie with Army.

Miller, who will be opposite standout Notre Dame center Dave Huffman, said that the seven-point favorite Irish are bigger and stronger than Navy "and they may try to shove it down our throats." Both he and coach George Welsh said that Navy's chances of success rest on the defense's ability to stop the rollout, play-action passing of quarterback Joe Montana, who has already rolled up almost 1,200 yards through the air this season.

Formidable Offense

"If we stop Montana—he's the key to their offense," Miller said. "When he's working, they're awesome."

The Navy defense has been awesome in its own right, dropping runners for almost 250 yards in losses, intercepting 14 passes, pouncing on 13 fumbles, and holding opponents to 158 yards per game

in total offense—leading Notre Dame coach Dan Devine to say, "Navy could be one of the best defensive teams ever to play football."

It been 15 years since Navy beat the Irish, and what concerns Welsh more than the lopsided history of their matchup is the immense physical size of Notre Dame. "You have to fight and scratch and claw for everything against them," said Welsh.

"We're more competitive than we've ever been, but they're bigger physically. We just don't match up with a team like that. Notre Dame is always one of the most physical teams we play. When they hit you, they hit you."

At University Park, Pa., Penn State, 8-0, meets Maryland, 8-0, in the prize game of the East.

Quarterback Carries Hopes

Penn State, boasting the nation's longest winning streak at 16, will be relying on quarterback Chuck Fusina, who has completed 57.7 percent of his passes for 1,433 yards and 10 touchdowns.

Maryland, winners of 12 in a row, will be looking toward running back Steve Adkins, who has rushed for 955 yards.

In other games, Oklahoma visits Colorado, Alabama entertains Mississippi State, Nebraska visits Kansas, Southern California travels to Stanford, Houston hosts TCU, Michigan is at Iowa and UCLA hosts Oregon.

Purdue will try to move a step closer to its first Rose Bowl trip since 1967 and its second bowl appearance ever, risking its 4-0 conference record and the league lead against last-place Northwestern in the highlight of the Big Ten schedule.

Purdue, loser only to Notre Dame, was a heavy favorite and it appeared the chance for an upset rested mainly on whether the Boilermakers played to form, or let against an opponent seeking its first victory this season in eight games.

The Boilermakers face the same problem again next week against Wisconsin, winner twice in five Big Ten games. Purdue's final two games, at Michigan, and then against traditional rival, Indiana, could determine the Boilers' Rose Bowl chances.

"We have to play our games one at a time," Coach Jim Young said. "We don't have a team that will blow anybody out of them. We can't overpower people, so we have to keep momentum on our side. Right now we have a bunch of fighters with good attitudes."

and a strong Irish pair should qualify for the final, with the French, Canadian and New Zealand pairs going into the petite final.

Among the women's finals, the race of the day should be the eights. The big boats have been a long time reaching the same degree of importance and excitement in women's rowing as they spark in men's events, but tomorrow's final should be a classic, with the Russians, East Germans and West Germans favorites to take the medals.

The first three coxless pairs in the world—the Russians, British and East Germans—are also drawn in the same semifinal, and this gives little hope to the Yugoslav, Australian and United States pairs of reaching the final.

In the other semifinals, heat winners Norway and Switzerland

and Ted Hale of Australia should be too good for John Alexander of New Zealand, Fabrizio Biondi of Italy and Yugoslav Miroslav Stanulov.

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Bjorn Borg concentrates as Harold Solomon's return sinks in during tennis match in Tokyo. Borg defeated Solomon, 6-1, 6-2.

In Japan Tennis

Borg Eliminates Solomon

From Wire Dispatches

TOKYO, Nov. 3—Wimbledon champion Bjorn Borg blasted his way into the semifinals of an international tennis tournament today with an overwhelming 6-1, 6-2 victory over Harold Solomon.

It took Borg only 42 minutes to overwhelm Solomon, the fifth-seed player in the tournament. The red-headed home service ace, coming at will, and even when Solomon got his racket on the ball, he failed to get it back.

Borg scored service breaks in the second and fourth games of the set. The powerful Swede broke Solomon's serve in the first and seventh games of the second set. Solomon said after his defeat by Borg: "He overpowered me. I have never been hit so hard and I've never beaten him yet."

Sandy Mayer, the sixth seed, is recovering from a broken toe, upset third-seeded Vitas Rutkūsis, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, in another semifinal.

In the semifinals, Borg will play Nastase and Mayer will face Ian Teacher, who eliminated top-seeded Jimmy Connors of the United States earlier in the tournament. Borg said that he expected a tough match against Nastase. "He

Collickson Wins in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 3 (AP)—Tom Collickson advanced to the semifinals of the Paris Open today with a 7-5, 6-3 victory over Patrick Proisy.

Art Buchwald

Calls From Campus? Collectors' Items

WASHINGTON — "All right, Freshmen. Today in Social Studies 1-A we shall discuss the collect telephone call. This is probably the most important course you will take in your four years of school."

Now let me see, with a show of hands, those of you who have made collect telephone calls. Hmmmm... everyone in the room. That's wonderful. Why do we make collect telephone calls? Mr. Kaplan?

"So we don't have to pay for the calls ourselves. All you need is a dime and after you make the call you get it back."

"Very good. Whom do we call collect?"

"Our parents."

"Why?"

"Because if we don't call collect they'll never hear from us."

"Right. The next question, Ms. Riley. Suppose parents refuse to accept your collect telephone call?"

"They never do. They're so nervous when they hear the operator say, 'I have collect call from the student who always shouts, 'We'll take it before they even hear the name.'"

"That is correct. What are the advantages of placing a collect call, beside the obvious one of not having to pay for it? Mr. Spring?"

"You can talk as long as you want to in the pay phone booth without the operator interrupting you to tell you that your time is up."

"When do you call your father collect at the office, and when do you call your mother collect at home?"

"You call your father collect at the office when you need money. You call your mother at home when you just want to chew the fat."

"Fine. Now let's get to the more complicated part of the collect telephone call. Suppose you want to call your girlfriend in another city."

and you don't have the money to do it. How do you make the call? Nolan?"

"You call the operator and tell her you want to charge the call to your parents' number. Then the operator calls your parents and asks them if it's okay. But you shouldn't try it unless you've spoken to your parents during the last week, or they'll start wondering why you're spending their money to call your girlfriend when you haven't spoken to them."

"Mr. Nolan has made a very important point. Don't charge a call to your parents when you call your boyfriend or girlfriend, unless you've called them first. It is usually better to make the call to your friend just after you've spoken to your parents, while they're still in a good mood."

"Professor, I have this boyfriend and my parents don't like him, so they won't let me charge my calls to them on their phone. What should I do?"

"Charge it to your boyfriend's parents' phone. The telephone company doesn't care who pays for the call."

"I have this rotten sister, professor, and whenever I call collect, and my parents aren't there, she refuses to take the call. What can I do about it?"

"How old is she?"

"Eleven."

"Tell her you'll report her to the telephone company."

"Professor, my parents are very old-fashioned, and don't believe in collect telephone calls. They think because I'm in college I should write them letters."

"What is the question, Ms. Gordon?"

"What's a letter?"

"It's an archaic form of communication where one sits down with a pen and writes what has happened on a sheet of paper. The paper is then placed in something called an envelope, addressed to the receiver and accompanied by a 15-cent postage stamp. While it is one way of keeping in touch, it does have a disadvantage."

"What's that, Professor?"

"You can't send it collect."

MARY BLUME

Someone's In the Kitchen With Davidson

LONDON (IHT) — What makes food emulsify or jell? Or, for that matter, curdle? What is the scientific explanation for the disgusting green layer that forms on the yolk of a hard-boiled egg unless it has been plunged into cold water? Define flavor. Analyze the chemistry of baking, marinating, marmalading. Ponder the reasons that cooks do not make more use of hypodermic syringes.

These brain-twisters, and many others, are being unraveled by a former British diplomat, Alan Davidson, for a book called "Science in the Kitchen," which Penguin will publish in 1980. Mr. Davidson has already consulted Britain's leading jell expert, and an egg man at Belfast explained about the green, but there is much in the physics and chemistry of cooking still to be explored.

"For example," Mr. Davidson says, "why should it be better to beat egg whites in a copper bowl?"

Why should it be better? "I don't know yet," Mr. Davidson replies.

His wife was serving a delicious cake, made from a recipe in a French children's cookbook, and pouring tea in their Chelsea house. There, in Mr. Davidson's kitchen, a scientist as well as a snobbish reason for pouring milk in the tea first or last: "It precipitates tannin." He was, however, unable to recall which method didn't, or did.

Mr. Davidson, who has become a leading cookery writer with a scholarly style and wit all his own, feels qualified to attack science in the kitchen because he knows so little about it: "One of my private qualifications is that I approach the whole thing with the same ignorance as the reader." One of the hardest things to describe scientifically is what happens to meat when it is roasted. Mr. Davidson told a professor he intended to try, and the professor was aghast.

He said, "Do you realize that your treatise is the equivalent of writing in detail of the architecture and decoration of the Royal Albert Hall, adding an explanation of what would happen if it were beated to an intolerable level? Such is the magnitude of this one question."

Mr. Davidson, who took a double first in classical studies at Oxford, is unflustered. He just goes happily out and buys more books which, his wife thinks, is why he got involved in the project to begin with, and he casts more and more expansively.

"He keeps changing his food patterns. I find it quite confusing," Mrs. Davidson says.

Focus on Nuts

"I never focused on nuts before. Here is a whole new field I must familiarize myself with for the Oxford Companion," Mr. Davidson says.

"The Oxford Companion to Food" is another of several cookbooks Mr. Davidson has on the stove. It is part of the respected series that deals definitively with all manner of subjects (the latest volume is the "Oxford Companion to Ships at Sea"), and Mr. Davidson reckons the job will take four years and 1,500,000 words, none of them the pronoun "I."

In the spring, Macmillan will bring out his mammoth "North Atlantic Seafood." It is seafood consultant to the Time-Life series of cookbooks, and is also working on "Seafood of the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico." This winter he will drive his vintage Bentley, a huge black beast with fringed doors, to Romania to look into Black Sea fish cookery, which he has heard is not very good. Fish is his specialty.

Too many cooks, as we know, is a bad thing, but judging from publisher's lists there can never be too many cookbooks. Mr. Davidson agrees that some are absurd or too specialized — "how a teenager should cook for an arthritic uncle, that sort of thing" — but argues that anything that helps people to utilize the wide range of foods, especially fish, that is available today is important: "The more one can do to help the edibility of things, the better."

Mr. Davidson's own efforts along these lines have been exemplary. His first book, the masterly "Mediterranean Seafood," written while he was

posted in Tunisia, includes not only familiar fish but also the violet de mer, which is leathery on the outside, looks like a scrambled egg on the inside, and is eaten raw and, one assumes, quickly.

Then, as British ambassador to Laos, Mr. Davidson wrote the most recent of cookbooks, "Fish and Fish Dishes of Laos," which is fascinating, occasionally repulsive and extremely rare, having been published only in Vietnam and later in Vermont by a man who is said to choose his list by sifting at manuscripts and tossing them into the air.

After Laos, Mr. Davidson resigned from the foreign service to become a fulltime cookery writer. By chance, a stranger who had slept on his dining room floor while he was abroad invited him to do a translation and abridgment of the "Grand Dictionnaire de Cuisine" of Alexandre Dumas, which the Folio Society of London has recently published this fall.

It was a formidable job, the original volume having contained 600,000 words (many of them filched from other writers), an endless essay advertising Bonibus mustard, a preface that is 105 pages long, an eccentric choice of material — cheese is given only one and a half pages, while amber gets five — as well as a number of oddities of organization. Dumas' famous recipe for *poulet a la ficelle*, for example, is under his entry for lobster.

Ruthless

With his wife, Jane, as co-editor, Mr. Davidson did some ruthless cutting, added comments of his own, and ended with considerable affection for Dumas, whose boots he and his wife dutifully inspected at the Dumas museum at Villers-Cotterets. They were surprisingly small.

There is of course a society of Amis de Dumas, one of these self-appointed French groups that defends the reputation of local literary figures, and since they were helpful the Davidsons hope they weren't too upset by the new version of the dictionary.

"One *ami* wrote us a very nice letter," Mrs. Davidson says.

"But," adds Mr. Davidson, "he hadn't seen the book when he wrote it."



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PEOPLE: Canadian Police Dump John Wayne's Booze

Canadian police have filed up John Wayne by raiding his private yacht and pouring \$2,000 worth of liquor down the drain. The ship, *Wild Goose*, arrived in Canadian waters during the summer carrying more than the permitted quantities of food and liquor. Wayne, king of cowboy films, was not on board his converted minesweeper when the raid took place in Vancouver, but the ship's master, Captain Bert Minshall, said the incident "upset Mr. Wayne no end." Wayne was fined \$500 in lieu of the ship's seizure. In addition, he had to pay a \$500 fine because the ship had the wrong fishing license, \$200 dollars for a lawyer and \$400 for the correct license.

A Lebanon peace initiative has left England — in the form of 50 Transcendental Meditations. The 58 Britons, one Irishman and one Yugoslav plan to beam waves of "ordered thought" into mired Lebanon from hotel armchairs in Damascus, Latakia and the Syria/Lebanon border town of Homs. There is a precedent, says Vesey Creamer, a spokesman for T.M. International: "We put 200 people into the four countries round Nicaragua a couple of weeks ago. I don't think you've heard many reports of violence since then." The meditators' thinking principle is that small percentages of people with ordered minds can calm the majority of a population. The Syrians have admitted the 60 on tourist visas, although T.M. officials have not told them the purpose of the mission.

Texas Congressman Bob Eckhardt must have been overwhelmed when United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young showed up in Houston to campaign for him. Eckhardt came down with what the doctors call an "esophageal spasm," and it put him in the hospital for three hours. And just what is an esophageal spasm? It's translated as "a sudden vast hiccup" that causes intense pain in the throat and chest. After Eckhardt finished afternoon campaign rounds with Young in town.

Even with a boyfriend in the cast, Stephanie Mills couldn't wangle an invitation to last week's New York world premiere of "The Wiz" — the film version of the Broadway

play in which she stars as Dorothy. Her press agent, John Carner, revealed that tickets initially set were cancelled on grounds that many had been distributed. At protest, two tickets finally show up at the last minute, but by then Stephanie's anger was well over a rainbow. "I'll go on my own," she huffed. And she did — after a premiere. Boyfriend Michael J. Fox plays the Scarecrow in the film opposite Diana Ross as Dorothy.

Backgammon is more than just parlor passion to devotees who are playing it Dec. 6-10 in Las Vegas. For the 2,000 competitors expected at the second world tournament of the American Backgammon Championship at the Du Hotel, the subject is money — first-prize purse that could reach \$250,000. George Plimpton, prize winner, says he will play for \$100,000. New York Times backgammon columnist is honor co-chairman of the event, while last year drew such board combatants as Lucille Ball and Polly Bergen. Magriell will be on hand in the open category: He's the defending champ.

Herman Bluestone says he's defending heart and home. The Federal Aviation Administration takes a dim view of the balloons he's been flying to feed jetliners that are turning house into a kettle drum. Bluestone and his neighbors in St. Louis are being floated weather balloons 450-foot nylon cables in a bid to show away the big planes he's thunder over his neighborhood at a rate of about 70 an hour — rattling, fraying nerves and squelching conversation. The FAA wants to shut him out. Look at the balloons he's been flying to feed jetliners that are turning house into a kettle drum. Bluestone and his neighbors in St. Louis are being floated weather balloons 450-foot nylon cables in a bid to show away the big planes he's thunder over his neighborhood at a rate of about 70 an hour — rattling, fraying nerves and squelching conversation. The FAA wants to shut him out. Look at the balloons he's been flying to feed jetliners that are turning house into a kettle drum. 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